Understanding U.S. Identity Documents

John Q. Newman

Understanding U.S. Identity Documents

Other books by John Q. Newman available from Loompanics Unlimited:

The Heavy Duty New Identity

Understanding U.S. Identity Documents

John Q. Newman

Loompanics Unlimited
Port Townsend, Washington

This book is sold for information purposes only. Neither the author nor the publisher will be held accountable for the use or misuse of the information contained in this book.

UNDERSTANDING U.S. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS
© 1991 by Loompanics Unlimited

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or stored in any form whatsoever without the prior written consent of the publisher. Reviews may quote brief passages without the written consent of the publisher as long as proper credit is given.

Published by:
Loompanics Unlimited
PO Box 1197
Port Townsend, WA 98368

Loompanics Unlimited is a division of Loompanics Enterprises, Inc.

ISBN 1-55950-071-9
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 91-061946

Contents

Preface i

Section I: Birth Certificates 1
- Introduction 5
- U.S. Birth Registration System 9
- Birth and Death Record Cross-Referencing 15
- Personal I.D. System in Sweden 19
- Researching Birth Certificates 33
- Appendix to Section I 37

Section II: Social Security Cards 61
- Introduction 65
- Social Security Number Creation Procedures 67
- The Growth as An Identifier 79
- Social Security Data Matching 83
- The Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986 87
- The New Identity Ramifications 95
- Appendix to Section II 99

Section III: Drivers Licenses 129
- Introduction 133
- The Fundamental Procedure 135
- Identifying License Applicants 139
- The Driver Record 145
- Controlling the Motor Vehicle Bureaucracy 159

Appendix to Section III 163

Section IV: Passports 169
Introduction 173
History of the Passport 175
The U.S. Passport 177
Passport Issuance Procedures 185
Passports and New Identities 193
Appendix to Section IV 197

Recommended Reading 205

Preface

You know who you are. Your friends and family know who you are. Your neighbors and the people you see day-to-day may know who you are. But the thousands of people you deal with in government and business know you only as a number.

Identity — *who you are* — means different things to different people. For the bureaucratic and corporate entities you interact with, it means your numbers, your documents. Alter them, and you alter your identity.

Modern life involves interaction with a network of bureaucratic agencies that monitor people, regulate people, tax people and dole out benefits to people. Your official identity determines how you are viewed by this system. If you can fool the system, you can evade taxes, arrest, regulation and supervision. You can also reap a wide spectrum of benefits and privileges that are bestowed on those people the system likes.

Identification documents and the numbers that go with them are the keys to how you are treated by "the system." In this book, I take a detailed look at the most important of these documents — birth certificates, social security cards, drivers licenses, passports — to see

exactly how they are generated and used. Some of the information may surprise you. For example:

- Did you know that your driving record — which is available to *anyone* for a fee — contains a detailed medical history?
- Social Security numbers are now required by most employers to establish U.S. citizenship. But there is an easy and legal loophole in the law.
- There is one document that almost all bureaucrats will accept in place of a birth certificate, and it's much easier to fake.
- Did you know that the State Department shares information about your foreign travels with the IRS? Yet there's one way to travel throughout the world, coming and going from the United States, without passport agents knowing anything about it.

This book is divided into separate sections for each of the basic identity documents: the birth certificate, social security card, drivers license and passport. It will take you step-by-step through each of the documents and the systems supporting them, showing you how they work, their weaknesses, and mistakes to avoid. For each document, you'll learn:

- How numbers are generated and what they mean: birth certificate numbers, drivers license numbers, social security numbers, passport numbers.
- How government computer systems are set up: what information your files contain, how bureaucrats use the files, how the information is updated, who has access to it.
- How to control your interaction with the government in a way that keeps your computer files clean.
- Which documents each government agency will accept as proof of identity when issuing I.D. There are some al-

ternatives to standard I.D. documents, and there are some bureaucrats who are more lenient than others.

- What mistakes you must avoid when dealing with government agencies to keep from exposing a false identity.

This book contains the most detailed examination of basic identity documents ever made available to the public. Each of the four sections contains more information than most books on the subject. All the available material on each type of document has been reviewed, and the best information gleaned for this book. Finally, all the knowledge presented here has been updated to consider state-of-the-art government programs for establishing identification and eliminating fraud.

In short, there is no more thorough, up-to-date reference on U.S. identity documents available anywhere. This book is an essential reference for anyone concerned with their official identity and how it is maintained and manipulated.

SECTION I:

Birth Certificates

Section I:

Contents

Introduction 5
Chapter 1: U.S. Birth Registration System.....9
Chapter 2: Birth and Death Record Cross-Referencing 15
Chapter 3: Personal I.D. Systems in Sweden.....19
Chapter 4: Researching Birth Certificates 33
Appendix to Section I 37

Introduction

The birth certificate is the foundation piece of an identity. In theory, everyone alive should have this piece of paper on file somewhere. A birth certificate is the only truly unique document that a person possesses. There are many people who will share the same name and date and even place of birth with you. But a birth certificate contains data unique only to you. This is the reason that so many government agencies that issue identification want to see your birth certificate.

A birth certificate says, in effect, that *you* were born on a certain date, at a certain place, and of two specific individuals. This document also contains information as to your race, sex, if you were a twin, and if you have other siblings. Even identical twins' birth certificates differ because the birth record will show the birth order and the time of your arrival in the world. Both of these facts will differ slightly from your twin, even though all the other data is identical.

The concept of universal birth registration is an idea that existed more in theory than in reality in many parts of the United States until recently. Our system of birth registration is almost a carbon copy of the British birth registration system. The two are almost identical even

today. Governments began to push for a formalized system of birth registration when the concept of nation states developed in the Middle Ages.

It was important for a government to know who its citizens were because citizenship brought with it a lot of benefits and responsibilities. A government could heap taxes on its citizens and expect them to fight in its wars. An accurate census was necessary to know if a nation was growing or declining, and what types of governmental services were needed in an area. All of this would depend on the accurate maintenance of government birth and death records.

The American system of birth registration reflects these facts. Let's step back to old England for awhile. The focal point of government services and taxes in old England was at the local district or sub-district level. Various people would be appointed as tax assessors, dog catchers, and district registrars in areas because of connections or friendships with some lower level royalty who held authority over a district.

Our interest point is the district registrar. This individual was responsible for recording all marriages, births, deaths, property registrations, etc., within his area of purview. This was done in the form of making entries into a large volume for each month. There would be separate volumes for births, deaths, marriages, etc. Oftentimes, the Church would act as the agent in reporting a birth after a baptism to the register. The monarchy was interested because an accurate register allowed the tax assessor to accurately collect property taxes due on land, and also to know if an area was growing.

Later on the idea of issuing certification of these records became very common. The certification of a person's birth could function as a form of identification. British law recognized citizenship on the basis of birth. As the British were building their empire around the world, proof of British birth became a valuable document. In fact, the British usually introduced this form of birth registration to the nations they took over. You will find that birth records are maintained on a very similar basis in nations as diverse as India, Canada and Australia. All of these nations share a common British parentage as a former piece of the empire.

As time went on, birth certificates became an accepted form of identification in Great Britain. This is one way in which our systems differ. In the United States a birth certificate is not considered to be an operational identity document. By this, I mean that people do not commonly carry around birth certificates to use as proof of identity. No merchant will accept a birth certificate as proof of identity when cashing a check, for example. In the United States birth certificates are proof of birth, not proof of identity in the day-to-day sense. We use birth certificates to prove our uniqueness as an individual to obtain other identification.

One example of this difference is in the fact that in England, and most other countries, only an *original* birth record is considered a legal document. The idea of issuing certified photocopies is not accepted in these countries. In England, for example, a birth certificate is typed onto a piece of heavy bond pink colored paper. The certificate is very simple. A royal crest is at the top. The body of the certificate simply states that the registrar has checked his records and found a notation for the birth of a particular individual on a certain date at a certain location within the district. Only the *original* of this card is accepted as identification in England. Because people commonly carry this card on their person, a forgery would be easily detected. This brings us to an examination of the U.S. system of birth registration and how it operates.

Chapter 1

U.S. Birth Registration System

As mentioned before, the American system of birth registration is very close to the British system. The U.S. also has a parallel system of birth registration which we will explain in a moment. The first step is to look at all the players in the system. The first player is the reporter of the birth. This will be either the hospital, doctor, midwife, or if the birth took place outside of the normal locale, the mother herself or friend or a stranger. Many have gotten their start in this world in the back seat of a cab on the way to the hospital. The cab driver would be a witness in this type of occurrence. The next player is the woman giving birth and the father of the child, and of course, the one being born. Finally, we have the local County Registrar and the State's Vital Statistics Bureau.

In theory, a typical registration of birth should occur this way. A baby is born in a maternity ward at the hospital. When the baby is being born, one of the attending nurses will note carefully the time of birth, the sex of the infant, and the type of birth (twins, etc.). The name of the father is obtained a few hours later.

From this data a *Hospital* Birth Record will be created. This record will contain basic information such as the name of the child, its date and time of birth, the parents' names and ages, and sometimes their birthplaces. At the bottom it will be signed by the doctor and attending nurses. There will also be a spot where the hospital registrar will affix his or her seal and signature. Until a state-issued birth certificate is created for this child, this is the *only* legal proof of birth that exists for this individual.

A few days later the local County Registrar will receive from the hospital a "report of birth" form for this child and others that have been born recently at the hospital. The exact frequency of these reports varies in accordance with the laws and customs of the particular state involved. Some hospitals mail out a daily report, others report weekly or even monthly. When these reports arrive at the County Registrar's Office, the registrar enters a record of the birth into the county files for that month. Some counties have a volume where an original certificate fills each page. The County Clerk will then write in the details from this birth on these pages. When someone requests a birth record, the County Registrar will check the appropriate volume for the original certificate, and upon finding this, type out a copy with this date, and then certify it. In some states the County Register Birth Volume will only contain an entry of the particulars of the birth. When a birth record is requested from a county utilizing this system, all certificates issued later are taken from this entry.

The other important function for the County Registrar is to input the birth data at the county level into the Central Vital Statistics Repertory in the state capital. Often times this is now done on computer. Once the County Registrar has entered the birth onto the county birth rolls, a computer terminal that sends data into the State Vital Statistics Bureau will be utilized. The clerk will then type into the computer all of the data on the report of birth form, and then the state computer will add this person to the state's central database. In many states, the local County Registrar will still send by the mail or state courier a packet of new birth registrations each month.

What happens at the State Vital Statistics Agency? Once the County Registrar's report of birth has arrived, either via computer or by mail, another birth record is created. This one differs a little from the local

county record. First, all state-issued birth certificates carry a state birth number that is unique to this certificate. State birth numbers are something that the Federal Government pushed for states to adopt in the 1960's. Let's explain what these numbers mean.

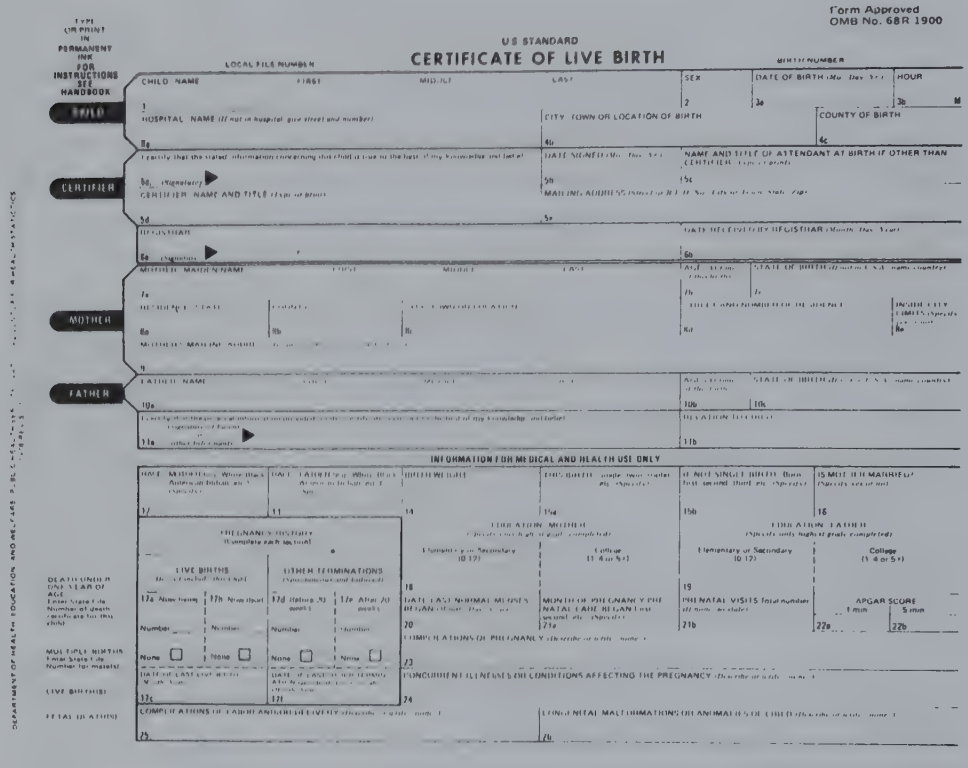
On a county-issued birth certificate, the only numbers that will appear on the certificate are the local registrar's file number and sometimes a sequential certificate number. These numbers allow the County Registrar to find which volume the certificate came out of and where in the volume it is located. State birth numbers tell much more. If you examine the state-issued birth certificate, you will notice on the left hand upper corner a grouping of three preprinted numbers followed by some additional typed-in digits. These are the state birth numbers, and these numbers are assigned by the State's Vital Statistics Office.

The first digit is *always* a 1 on any American birth certificate. This digit indicates the country of issue, and the numeral 1 was chosen to indicate the United States. The next two digits indicate the state of issue. At the time the numbering system was chosen, there were only 48 states, and the states were assigned numbers between 01 and 48, according to their alphabetical order. When Alaska and Hawaii were made states, they received numbers next in the series. U.S. territories and properties such as Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, etc., were given numbers after these, once again in alphabetic order.

The next two digits indicate the county of issue and the rest of the numbers are a unique number that only this certificate will bear, according to the sequential order that it took when the local registrar's report of birth forms arrived. The local file number will also appear on the state birth certificate. When a certificate is ordered from the Central Vital Statistics Office, it will normally be on safety paper, and the seal will be a state seal instead of a county seal, and the certifier of the certificate will be the State Vital Statistics Bureau. All certificates ordered from a State Vital Statistics Registry will be identical, whereas county birth certificates vary widely in appearance and design from county to county.

You will notice that most U.S. birth certificates, regardless of whether they come from county registers or state offices, have a generally similar format. This is due to federal government attempts at

getting the states to standardize their forms. An example of a U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth is illustrated in Figure 1. Most states and County Registrars use this as a model and then design their own forms to suit their needs.


Form Approved
OMB No. 68R 1900

US STANDARD

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

BIRTH NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

BOLD

CHILD NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST

SEX

DATE OF BIRTH (Mo. Day Yr.)

HOUR

HOSPITAL NAME (If not in hospital, give street and number)

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF BIRTH

COUNTY OF BIRTH

CERTIFIER

I certify that the stated information concerning this child is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE SIGNED (Mo. Day Yr.)

NAME AND TITLE OF ATTENDANT AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or print)

Signature

CERTIFIER NAME AND TITLE (Type or print)

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. No., City or Town, State, Zip)

REGISTRAR

DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Month, Day, Year)

Signature

MOTHER

MOTHER MAIDEN NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST

AGE (Years at last birthday)

STATE OF BIRTH (If not U.S.A. name country)

RESIDENCE — STATE

COUNTY

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER OF RESIDENCE

INSIDE CITY LIMITS? (Specify yes or no)

MOTHER MAILING ADDRESS (If same as residence, write "same")

FATHER

FATHER NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST

AGE (Years at last birthday)

STATE OF BIRTH (If not U.S.A. name country)

I certify that the personal information provided on the mother is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Father

RESIDENCE — CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION

STATE

Signature

INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY

RACE — MOTHER (Specify White, Black, American Indian, etc.)

RACE — FATHER (Specify White, Black, American Indian, etc.)

BIRTH WEIGHT

THIS BIRTH (Single, twin, triplet, etc. Specify)

IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH (First second, third, etc. Specify)

IS MOTHER MARRIED? (Specify yes or no)

PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete each section)

LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)

OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)

EDUCATION MOTHER (Specify only highest grade completed)

Elementary or Secondary (0-12)

College (1-4 or 5+)

EDUCATION FATHER (Specify only highest grade completed)

Elementary or Secondary (0-12)

College (1-4 or 5+)

DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE (Enter Name if Any, Number of Death Certificate for this child)

Now living

Now dead

Number

None

Number

None

Number

None

After All Others

Number

None

DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN (Mo. Day Yr.)

MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN (first second, etc. Specify)

PRENATAL VISITS (total number if none, so state)

APGAR SCORE

1 min

5 min

MULTIPLE BIRTH (Enter Single, Twin, Triplet, etc. Number for material)

None

None

None

None

IMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (Describe or write none)

DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (Mo. Day Yr.)

DATE OF LAST NON-LIVE BIRTH (Abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth) (Mo. Day Yr.)

CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY (Describe or write none)

LIVE BIRTH(S)

FETAL DEATH(S)

COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Describe or write none)

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF CHILD (Describe or write none)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE — PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE — VITAL STATISTICS

Figure 1: *U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (short form).*

Every 10 years a committee of Public Health experts meets and attempts to further standardize these vital records. One reason for this is so that an accurate database can be maintained at the Federal level on medical and health factors that affect the populace. This is why only state-issued certificates, as a general rule, contain very detailed information. We also have both a short-form and long-form certificate at the state level in most states.

On the long-form certificate, there is much more data available about the parents than on the short-form certificate. This can be valuable in studying disease or other medical problems. If it turns out that babies born to mothers who were born in Podunk, Idaho are suffering from brain deformities, a computer scan of the long-form birth records would bring out this linking trait. Then a potential containment could be sought out in this city. People seeking new identities need to also be aware of the long-form certificates. We will go into this in detail later on.

The next detail to be aware of is that birth certificates can be "dated" according to the data they contain. For example, a birth certificate issued thirty years ago doesn't contain the same amount of information as a certificate issued today. This is important for new identity seekers because people who must accept birth documents often have some familiarity with new versus old issued certificates. In the Appendix for this section, there is a chart showing the various types of data that have appeared on U.S. standard birth certificates over the years. As one can see, a steady increase in the amount of information has been ongoing. This was due in large part to hospitals obtaining more information from mothers in maternity wards and to more uniform reporting of this data to the local County Registrar and State Vital Statistics Registry.

A second type of "birth certificate" needs some mention. This is the church-issued baptismal certificate, similar to the one in Figure 2. In many areas of the United States, these certificates are used and accepted in lieu of state or county-issued birth records. This was often, and still often is, the case in rural areas of southern states. Oftentimes a child would be born at home with a midwife and the local pastor or minister of the parents' church would issue the baptismal certificate. Because so many people were not registered by the state, baptismal certificates had

the same de-facto legality as a state birth record. In areas where the Catholic Church is strong, or any strong church that baptizes infants, often local government departments will accept baptismal certificates in lieu of birth forms.

Also, perhaps due to the influence of religion in the development of the United States, most states explicitly state that a baptismal certificate will be accepted by clerks at the Motor Vehicle Department.

Certificate of Baptism

This Certifies

That _____

Born _____ 19

was

Baptized

in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

on the ____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 19__

_____ Pastor.

_____

_____

Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

Matthew 28:19

Date (of this Certificate) _____ 19____

Figure 2: *Baptismal Certificate*

Chapter 2

Birth And Death Record Cross-Referencing

The opposite of the birth certificate is the death certificate. An example is illustrated in the Appendix to this section. Crucial to understanding birth certificates, especially if one is interested in establishing a new identity, is to understand how the two can be linked. The first step is to understand how death certificates are issued and stored by the various states.

When a person dies it is the law of every state that the death must be made "official" by a licensed doctor examining the individual and pronouncing him dead. This must be done as soon as possible after the death of the individual. The doctor must note the time, place and manner of death. As well, he must identify the victim as to some birth date and birthplace. Once this has been done, the medical examiner in the county of death will send a copy of these particulars to the County Registrar who then enters those particulars into the county record book, as was the case for birth records. Particulars are also sent along to the State Vital Records branch.

For years, County Registrars have done something called cross-reference or cross-indexing for county residents who died in the same coun-

ty as their birth. Generally, the attending physician would note this fact, and the local registrar, seeing it was a locally born individual who had died, would then find this person's birth certificate and either stamp it "Deceased" or staple a copy of the death record to the birth certificate.

In the 1970's the federal government, in an attempt to stop people from creating alternate identities, proposed that states enact cross-referencing on a statewide basis. In theory, it seemed to be quite simple. It would surely be an expansion of a local practice to the state level. In reality it was much more difficult to do. In statewide vital records cross-indexing, it is necessary for the county that the person dies in to send a copy of the death certificate to the county of birth as well as to the State Vital Statistics Registry. But the work does not stop there.

Once the county of birth has received the death certificate, it is then necessary for the birth county to find the birth certificate and confirm that the death certificate is, in fact, the same person born in the county. This is time-consuming and causes delays for living people who need a copy of their birth record. At the state level a similar process must occur with the State Vital Statistics Bureau performing a record check to ensure that the correct individual is being "killed off." To be effective, cross-indexing must occur at both levels, otherwise the birth certificate can be obtained from one source if not the other. The states that did attempt it have had incomplete results, such as California. The other reason that it is ineffective is there is a period of delay between when a person dies and when all of the paperwork has been done. The other reason it is not feasible on a national level is the very structure of the nation itself.

If we had federal government birth registration, nationwide cross-referencing would be possible. This is the case in countries like Sweden and Japan. But the very political history of the United States rules out a system like this. Take for example the local County Registrar Offices. The federal government proposed that states do away with county birth registration offices and only perform birth certificate creation and issues at the state level. Much as in old England, County Registrar or Deputy Registrarships are given away as political plums by those in power at the Statehouse. At the same time they are an important symbol to local voters of having accessible government services under local control.

The other reason nationwide cross-referencing is impossible is due to the fact that Americans move around a lot and frequently live far away from their state of birth. This creates a potential legal hazard for the state of birth. What happens if, by accepting another state's death record as accurate, the birth state declares the wrong person "dead"? This would occur on a regular basis, because unlike birth certificates, death certificates are often completed in a time of crisis without complete information, and must be amended later on.

A person who dies in a hospital with family and friends really would have an accurate death certificate. But what about people killed in an accident or drug addicts who die on the street without much identification? These people also have death certificates that frequently are inaccurate. For those reasons mentioned, cross-referencing has never effectively taken place.

The federal government's underlying interest in birth and death record cross-indexing was to create the equivalent to a "social register" or population index that exists in many other countries. Essentially a social register allows a government to actually track all of the population from birth until death. Unable to get the states to agree to nationwide cross-indexing, the federal government has attempted to accomplish the same goal through other means. However, without a central cross-register of birth and death, the methods the federal government has attempted are ineffective and easily sidestepped by a careful new identity seeker. Let's look at how a population register would operate.

The birth certificate serves as a tracking document in a population register system. When a person is born under this type of system, the birth record is used to create a unique number that will be either on all identification that the person is later issued or easily available. These numbers are frequently called person-numbers. A person-number would reflect the date, place and sex of the individual's birth along with any other information the authorities might want to record. A proposal was made by the U.S. Government that the state-issued birth numbers that appear on centrally-issued birth certificates be used for this purpose. This person-number, when it is created, refers automatically back to a particular birth document.

The next step in a population register system is to require or encourage all government agencies at whatever level, federal, state or local, to request this number and to use it to identify the public and to arrange their filing system accordingly. This request is readily agreed to because the central government can make the point that the number is unique to each individual, and hence aids in creating accurate files. So before you know it, this number will appear on everything from drivers licenses to library cards.

An example to a much lesser degree, is the U.S. Social Security number. Consider how many times you have been requested to give your Social Security number for things that had nothing to do with Social Security or tax matters. Believe it or not, private companies and most state government agencies have no legal right to demand your Social Security number. But in theory, each person's Social Security number is unique, and hence, its widespread use for non-legally entitled purposes. The Social Security number is the closest thing we have to a person-number in the United States. There are potentially hundreds of people who have the same first, middle and last name as yourself and share the same birthdate. But, in theory, you are the only individual with a particular Social Security number.

The reality is different. Many millions of people have more than one Social Security number, and millions more people have more. However, the Social Security Administration is attempting to mimic the Social Register practice in other countries. Now, when a person dies who has been issued a valid Social Security number, this number is "retired" by the Social Security Administration. It is kept in an active file of deceased Social Security number recipients that contains each person's full name, date of birth, date of death, and former Social Security number. This list is then distributed to all other federal and state government agencies that have an interest in this type of information. The scope of this section is on the role of birth certification in this process. The next chapter provides a detailed example of how an actual person-number system works.

Chapter 3

Personal I.D. System in Sweden

Taken from Government report verbatim.

In Sweden, the administrative functions of the government are largely delegated to central administration boards, each representing different areas of competence. One such authority, the National Tax Board, is concerned with population registration and the administration of the Person-Number. Actual registration procedures are carried out by the Church of Sweden, which is the state church, by using a system that is approximately 300 years old. The local clergyman is the registrar, and his registration district is the parish. There are 2,500 parishes in Sweden. The clergyman also acts as the local census official. In the local population registration system, individuals are listed according to their place of residence in relevant ledgers and registers. A separate record is kept for each individual, is updated annually, and follows a person throughout his life. The records of deceased persons are kept in a historical file.

Every person living in Sweden on January 1, 1947, was assigned a personal identity number (PN) in the county of registration. Since then, each of the 24 county administrations has kept a register of the resident

population. In 1967, these records were transferred from metal plates to magnetic tape (personal-data tape). The county registers contain a person's name, personal identity number, birth date, place of birth, parochial registration locality, and address. The data also includes information on marital status, date of change of marital status, citizenship, legal incapacity, and membership or nonmembership in the Church of Sweden. There are also codes relating to pensions, conscriptions, merchant navy register, and income tax. Local parochial registration offices send personal-data cards containing pertinent changes to the county administration. The county administration also supplies data to other bodies such as the local tax authorities, the Social Security Administration, and the defense authorities.

Operation Of The PN System

The main function of the National Tax Board is to supervise and organize the work of the local and regional authorities. It is responsible for system design, programming, and the development of the various routines to be administered by the regional and local authorities. The National Tax Board issues birth numbers ranging from 001 to 929 to the county administrations to be assigned to newborn children. Birth numbers from 930 to 999 form a reserve series used by the National Tax Board. The first set of birth numbers is usually sufficient to cover the number of births per day in each county, but, if it is not, numbers can be taken from the reserve series. When a county administration is notified of a live birth by the local parochial registration office, it assigns the first vacant birth number from the county administration digit series to the child for the day of birth. Odd numbers are used for boys and even ones for girls.

Not only the newborn, but also other categories can be assigned a PN by the National Tax Board. One example is the immigrants who have registered in a parish, who have not previously resided in Sweden, and who have not already been given a number. When an immigrant registers at the parochial registration office, the latter informs the National Tax Board and requests a number. The board checks to determine whether the applicant has been given a number, and, if not,

it assigns one. A person who has been assigned a number at any time in the past will be reassigned his original number. Since 1969, PN's have also been assigned to persons who have come from abroad to work but who have not stayed long enough to be registered at the parochial office as living in Sweden. The National Tax Board will assign such a person a number either when it issues him a preliminary income tax return or when he enrolls in the social insurance scheme. There are other minor categories of people who may also be given PN's for special registration, for instance, Swedish citizens living abroad who apply for a Swedish passport and who have not previously been given a PN.

Integration In The Numbering System

The magnetic tape file of the population kept at the county administration office is arranged according to PN's with the oldest number issued first and the newest number issued last; this file is updated once a week. Data concerning members of a family are linked; a husband's record will contain a note with his wife's PN and vice versa. The record of a person under age 18 will contain a note with the PN of the head of the household. This method enables a combination of data concerning members of the family living together. The record for every person in the file contains an identification number for the county, the municipality, the parish, and the real-estate unit where he resides. This number relates to a special magnetic tape register of all the real-estate units in the county. The population files and the real-estate files can be matched, and the information integrated. A list arranged by all the real-estate units and the persons inhabiting them is compiled periodically so that the exact legal domiciles of each individual can be established for the coming year.

The population file is also used as the basis for the tax file, which is kept by the county administration and contains all significant information about taxes and their collection. A taxpayer's identity number is the same as his PN plus the two-digit code of the county where he lives. In this way the population file and the tax file can be integrated. For various official purposes full integration can be achieved

between the population file, the tax file, and the real-estate file via the PN and the real-estate identity number.

Use Of The PN

In Sweden, the personal identity number is used extensively in public administration. At the outset, the PN was used primarily as a more efficient way to identify individuals. Since the introduction of computers in population registration and taxation applications, the numbering system has become a necessary, fundamental element in the maintenance of an accurate and efficient public administration system. The identity number has become the key file number in various subsystems and is placed on all pertinent records of the individual. Specific uses are as follows:

A. General
   1. Population registration
   2. Taxation
   3. Military service (Military Register)
   4. Civil Defense
   5. Social insurance (National Social Insurance Board)
   6. Education/school register (local education committees, school boards)
   7. Health services (hospitals, patient medical records)
   8. Passports (National Police Board)
   9. Registers of motor vehicles and driving licenses (National Car Registration Board)
   10. Insurance companies, banks, and other organizations

       In Sweden, other official or non-official bodies use the PN in their register of employees, clients, policy holders, and so forth. In some cases, the central administration permits notification of changes of address to these organizations.

B. Health
   1. Vital statistics
   2. Health statistics

Social Security Insurance Systems

The social security insurance system (chiefly, health insurance, parents' insurance, national retirement pensions, and supplementary pensions) is administered by the National Social Insurance Board and the local social insurance offices. A comprehensive advanced data processing (ADP) system has been developed for this administration and is used not only for social security insurance but also for certain other allowances and benefits. The ADP system, and consequently the social security insurance administration, is based on the fact that the insured can be identified by their PN's.

The personal identity numbers serve as keys or links among different registers and with PN's as identifiers, these registers can be brought up to date quickly and simply. The local social security insurance offices are continually in touch with current information in the central registers via display terminals at approximately 500 central and local insurance offices. In the terminal communication system, the PN is used as the identifier.

With this number, data can also be exchanged with other authorities, and social security benefits can be transmitted simply and safely.

Health Services

Various patient booking systems that are now being established in the health services are based on the PN. When a patient visits a hospital for the first time, he is issued a patient-attendance card, which is a metal plate stamped with his PN, name, and other information. This plate is used to identify the patient for all hospital services. The PN is also used as the identifier on a patient's medical record — a document that the health services are legally obliged to keep. The PN is also frequently used as an identifier in various kinds of health services staff administration registers such as those of physicians, nurses, and paramedical personnel.

Vital Statistics

Every week the county administrations notify the National Central Bureau of Statistics (SCB) of changes in their population register

concerning births, migration, deaths, and marital status, and PN's are used as the means of identification.

The SCB gathers information in a register system called the Register of the Total Population (RTP) which includes all persons entered on parochial registers in Sweden, and which is updated at regular intervals. Apart from PN's, it not only contains the majority of the county administrations' population data, but also contains certain data on income and taxes. The main object of this register is to serve as a base for the production of statistics concerning individuals. If the Data Inspection Board has given its permission then it is possible, by using the PN as a matching device, to carry out the joint processing of statistical material within the area and to reduce the number of variables that have to be collected in certain other sets of statistical material.

This register also provides a framework for statistical samples. The individuals selected in the sample can be linked by their PN's to any other available information pertinent to the survey.

Sweden's population statistics are based on the Register of the Total Population system.

The PN serves as the key to matching and duplicating in the following manner:

To check duplication of notifications

To check notifications of multiple births

To compile tables showing rates for emigrants according to the duration of their stay in Sweden (the immigrant register is matched against the emigrant register)

To compile tables showing rates for those who have received Swedish citizenship according to the duration of their stay in Sweden (the immigrant register is matched against the register of those who have received Swedish citizenship)

To compile migration statistics for municipalities relating to 5-year periods in which those who have moved over a municipal boundary once are recorded separately and those

who have moved both in and out are recorded separately (in-migrants are matched against out-migrants)

To produce migration statistics, for example, for 1970 and 1971 from data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing on items such as occupation, type of economic activity, eduction, and income (the 1970 and 1971 migration register was matched against the 1970 Census of Population and Housing).

The PN's have been used in censuses of population since 1960, primarily as a matching device. Their use has steadily increased as more information from the censuses has been gathered from the register material. Consequently, the number of facts collected directly from the general public has been reduced.

The PN's are used as matching devices in other areas of population statistics in Sweden, for example, the SCB's Register of Deaths and the Register of Persons Born on the 15th of the Month. The latter register comprises about 3 percent of the population. The register contains demographic data (including migration) pertaining to those born on the 15th and to the husband and wife and children living with the individual. In addition, it contains data relating to income and economic activity (according to a rough breakdown) for the individual and his or her spouse. The register has been used chiefly for sample surveys of fertility, migration, and changes in income at both an individual and a family level, as well as a sampling frame for interview surveys.

The Register of Deaths contains data from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing and from the annual mortality data for 1961-70. Data on demographic features, occupation, economic activity, educational level, and so forth, from the census are linked to mortality data such as place of residence at the time of death, date of death, and causes of death. This linkage enables both the combination of data and the study of mortality in any population that can be defined by means of census data. The Register of Deaths is expected to be of great interest in epidemiological studies.

Health Statistics

The PN's are used as identifiers in a number of registers in the public health sector. They are used as matching devices in the various registers to enable data supplied on different occasions regarding the same individual to be interrelated. The registers have many uses including statistics in special surveys. The National Board of Health and Welfare is primarily responsible for Sweden's central health statistics. The PN's are used in the following major registers among others:

1. Statistics on patients
2. Notifications on the medical aspects of births
3. The Cancer Register
4. The Register of Gynecological Medical Examinations
5. The Register of the Side-Effects of Medicinal Drugs

Statistics on Patients. Statistics on patients are compiled mainly to obtain information for administrative planning. The primary data consists not only of the patient's PN, but also of particulars concerning medical diagnosis and operations when the patient was in the hospital. The PN's permit (1) the identification of the data record so that supplementary material may be obtained and particular items can be checked and corrected, (2) the computerized linkage of several different periods when a patient received medical attention, and (3) the computerized supplementation of data from other registers. Furthermore, the existence of PN's increases the opportunities for the use of statistics in special surveys, for instance, epidemiological research. The statistics on patients have another function regarding the side effects of medicines: to draw attention to the adverse reactions to drugs because information is accessible from patients' medical records. The PN's facilitate such a search.

Birth Notification. The medical aspects of births are registered partly to provide a foundation for medical statistics of deliveries, as a planning base. This form of registration also enables retrospective use of data to detect groups among the newborn that are at risk. The register contains numerous medical data concerning the mother's state of health during

pregnancy, the course of the delivery, and the state of health of the newborn child. The mother is identified in the register by means of her PN. The newborn child's number is not added until the register is updated which is about 8 months after the register year has expired.

Cancer Register. The Swedish Cancer Register was established in 1958. In 1978, permission to supplement the register with data from the Population and Housing Census was granted by the Data Inspection Board. Persons registered in the 1961-73 Cancer Register and the 1960 census were identified in both registers by their PN's, and the Cancer-Environment Register was compiled by merging both registers.

Although the Cancer-Environment Register is primarily intended for research, it also has another function, which is to point out potential health hazards. This register has been widely used as a gateway to various research projects. Recently it has proven to be of major importance in investigations of the relationship between the occupational environment and the origin of tumor diseases.

Data on a cancer case are collected from three different sources: (a) clinics, (b) pathologists/cytologists, and (c) mortality statistics. The PN is not always available on records from the first two sources. Compilations of data from clinics and pathologists/cytologists are made manually with the individual's birth date and name as identifiers. The PN's are later checked and supplemented by comparing them with a microfiche register of the total population of Sweden. The data are then registered by computer, and the data from the mortality statistics are transferred by joint computerized processing with the PN as the identifier. The register is updated continuously when there are additions or corrections. The PN is used as the identifier in updating the register. For identification purposes all or part of a name is also registered. The name is necessary, for instance, in cases where it has not been possible to obtain complete personal identity numbers.

Gynecological Medical Examinations Register. To supplement the Cancer-Environment Register, the National Board of Health and Welfare keeps a register containing data from gynecological examinations under the aegis of the county councils. Those asked to submit to these examinations are selected from the population registration system.

The use of PN's in these examinations enables monitoring a woman's state of health regarding cancer and making follow-up assessments.

Medicinal Drug Register. The Register of the Side-effects of Medicinal Drugs should provide information speedily about side-effects that may have been caused by a certain medicine. To enable patients to be followed scientifically, their PN is necessary.

The PN's are also used in registers and surveys carried out by bodies other than the National Board of Health and Welfare, such as the Tuberculosis Register, which is kept by the National Association for Cardiac and Pulmonary Diseases, and the registration by the National Bacteriological Laboratory of notified cases of diseases that are a danger to the general public.

Technical And Other Problems

Apart from the problem that the system is not entirely self-checking, no serious technical problems are apparent. However, immigration from countries having an imperfect population registration has given rise to a problem for a system with PN's based on dates of birth. If an immigrant does not know his date of birth, he is assigned a PN based on an estimated date of birth. If such a person emigrates from Sweden and then immigrates into the country again, there is the danger that he may be assigned a new PN. Another problem is that people from countries with imperfect population registration systems who do not know their date of birth often say they were born on January 1st. The result may be both confusion between individuals and an uneven distribution in registers of individuals indexed by PN's.

The problems that arise in the use of the PN are those related to the statistical processing of material where PN's have been used for identification. Such use of PN's became firmly established in various registers and surveys during the 1960's. One reason was that these numbers made it possible for various sets of material to be processed together and, therefore, for better utilization of information. Respondents no longer had to be asked for the same information repeatedly. The production of statistics could be made more efficient.

Three elements surfaced when this new method of statistical production began to be implemented: (1) members of the general public either did not know their own PN's or they gave the wrong or incomplete number due to a memory lapse; (2) the quality of the number was not satisfactory; and (3) not everyone had been assigned a PN, for example, foreign students studying for a short period in Swedish schools.

In the 1960 Census of Population and Housing, PN's were used, and errors sometimes arose that prevented a correct linkage between data from the national registration and data from the special Census of Population form. Consequently, the national registration data for one individual might be entered with the population data of another. Similar errors arose when these data were being processed jointly with other sets of material. These errors were a combination of circumstances: an individual, when filling in his statistical form, might copy his PN incorrectly or errors might remain from 1947 when PN's were introduced for the population of Sweden. At that time the check-digit system had not yet been introduced.

Over the years, the majority of errors occurring in PN's were corrected by the population registration authorities, and the check-digit system was introduced. Because of the widespread use of PN's in administrative material, members of the general public have become increasingly aware of the value of remembering their number and of being able to look it up easily. Consequently, errors in these numbers are now very rare compared with the 1960's.

Solving Problems

Regarding problems that may arise in a statistical survey due to errors in PN's, such errors can now be rectified in various ways. The manner of discovery of the error must be determined. Most errors are discovered by the check-digit system when the material is being registered by computer. Others may be discovered in the actual survey process, for instance, in an interview survey where the survey population and certain basic data are gathered from previously col-

lected material using PN's. When matched in the computer, the data of those selected for the survey are supplemented by an individual's name and address from a register that is kept by the population registration authorities. The particulars are then sent to various addresses. If an individual finds he has been sent incorrect data, he will usually inform the sender. The identity of the person who was originally selected can be traced by analyzing the data in the survey where the selected individual gave the wrong PN. If that survey contains additional particulars to identify this individual, he can be found. This work, however, is time consuming and may not always be feasible because of the shortage of resources. Therefore, the errors may, instead, reduce the number of individuals in the survey by leading to nonresponse. Nevertheless, this problem is not insurmountable.

A different way of solving the error-problem is to use additional identification devices when processing the material. However, this course is not taken frequently in statistical surveys; it is chiefly used in administrative contexts where errors in the joint processing of registers may have unfortunate effects in personal affairs, for instance, if children's allowances, pensions, and so forth are sent to the wrong person.

Future Anticipated Use Of The PN System

The National Tax Board and the National Office of Organization and Management are developing proposals for a new ADP system for the registration of the population, taxation records, and tax collection in the future. Parliament has decided that these proposals should be implemented. The new system is to be adopted in stages. The first stage, which is concerned with taxation records and tax collection, was introduced in 1979. A committee to examine the question of a future census for population and housing was established and charged to examine the feasibility of using more extensive data found in various administrative sectors such as the administration of taxes and the registration of real estate. Because there are many registers with the same PN in the country, it was thought possible to base the collection of data on the information available in them. The committee completed

its work at the end of 1979 and made recommendations regarding the use of registers concerning the 1980 census. Although the supply of information from the existing registers could be considerably expanded, it was not sufficient to provide all data needs. In the spring of 1979, Parliament agreed on the plans for the 1980 census by largely following the recommendations of the committee.

The work of studying the feasibility of using registration data will continue. The National Central Bureau of Statistics has been charged with determining ways to obtain data other than through the collection of census forms, such as through population registers and data linkage.

Chapter 4

Researching Birth Certificates

The birth certificate is the foundation of anyone's identity. For the person desiring a new identity the birth certificate is a crucial starting point. New identity seekers must be able to research birth records correctly to obtain a useable certificate.

We should digress a moment here. A person desiring to create a new identity must first have a birth record. Essentially there are two choices available. The first choice is to create a fictitious birth certificate with the desired new name and birthdate. The second choice is to use the actual birth certificate of someone who died at a young age. This seems simple, but in reality, much care and planning must be done beforehand to ensure that a useable birth record is obtained. We will look first at the new identity method that relies upon a real birth record. This method is often called the Infant Identity Method. The advantages are obvious. Should anyone ever wish to verify the particulars of your birth, they can. But there are also some drawbacks as well.

The first step is researching both the birth and death records. Almost every book on this subject suggests that you go look up some disaster where a lot of people were killed and find birth certificates this way.

This is a sure route to problems. Because this method is so widely used by both individuals and the federal government in creating new identities there is a very real chance that you will create an identity that is being actively used by some other person or people. Worse still, your very request for a birth record could be flagged and subjected to further inquiry if a lot of people have been requesting birth records from a particular disaster.

The first step is to sit down and write out what your requirements are. The certificate should be of the same sex, approximate age, race, and general background as yourself. If possible, you should try to select the certificate of a child who had no brothers or sisters, or alternatively that of a first born. A first born child's certificate will not show any data about brothers or sisters. Another possibility is to use the birth record of someone born in a place where lots of people who are from other places have babies, but have no ties or relatives in the community. (Las Vegas, Nevada would be one example.) This is because you want there to be as few people as possible around who could ever debate "you" being "you."

Once these requirements are in mind, the next step is to actually start researching your birth certificate. Actually, you will start by obtaining the death certificates of potential candidates. In the Appendix to this section there is a complete listing of all central State Vital Statistics offices in the United States. This is where you will write to obtain your death and birth certification. The next step is to rent a mail forwarding service to receive your mail on this matter. This creates a layer of privacy between yourself and your potential new identity. A quick look through the yellow pages will provide you with addresses and telephone numbers of local mail receiving sources.

Researching birth certificates properly will involve going to a local or university library. Sunday editions of local newspapers are especially good because the weekend editions always have large obituary sections and accident sections. The first step is to read carefully the accident coverage in the newspaper. The next step is to obtain the death record. To obtain the death record you will need to know the victim's name, date of death and place of death. Death certificates are available to almost everyone in most states. Just make sure that you do not in-

advertently write for the death certificate in the name of the deceased. Write in the name of an uncle or aunt and say you need it to complete your records. Call the State Vital Statistics office in advance for the correct fee. You will always request the long-form death certificate, if possible.

Once you have received the death certificate, you will generally be able to get the child's date and place of birth. Oftentimes this is in the newspaper coverage. You should make a checklist of things to watch for and check these against what you find on the certificate. These would be such things as birth in a different state from death, as few siblings as possible, correct race, etc. After you have done this, check the telephone directories in the city you want to move to to ensure that no relatives of the deceased child are living there. It is *always* best to relocate to a different state than the one where any remaining relatives may be living.

Once these criteria have been satisfied, you would then order the birth certificate. Once again you use your mail service address and pay with a money order. The procedures after you obtain the birth certificate to create a new identity are well discussed in other books.

The second method of using birth certificates, as we mentioned earlier, involves creating a fictitious birth for a person who never existed. This method works equally well because once a person has obtained other identification, the cases where the actual validity of the birth record are questioned are few and far between. This method can also allow one to short-cut the infant identity method as we shall see shortly.

The first step is to decide which state you wish to have been born in. Once you have decided this, consult the newspapers from the state from about the year you were born and order a birth certificate from *both* the Central State Vital Statistics office as well as the local county Registrar's office in the county of birth. You can pick any birth notice at random, it really makes no difference. What we are interested in is getting a sample of both the county and state-issued birth certificate forms. County forms are often the easiest to duplicate because they will be on ordinary paper, and the certifying seal will be that of the local Deputy Registrar. What we are particularly interested in is the artwork

that heads the certificate. You will find that the body of the certificate will closely match the U.S. Standard Certificate pictured in the Appendix to this section.

Essentially, you would cut out the graphic artwork from the top of the certificate and cement this onto a white sheet of paper. Underneath this you would mount a U.S. Standard Certificate. These are widely available from many mail order sources. This would then be photocopied and the resulting certificate will look like a blank, unsealed state birth record. You would then photocopy this certificate on heavy blue or green colored parchment stock, leaving space at the bottom for a seal to be affixed. The seal on the certificate consists of 2 parts. One part is the seal itself which is made by an embossing tool. The second part of the seal is the signature and date of the Deputy Registrar, often with a statement underneath saying "Given upon my word," etc.

The embossing tool is easily available from any number of sources. Legal supply shops sell them, and frequently ads run for them in magazines for book lovers. These ads allow a person to have their own personal seal. The fact is the seal itself says nothing. It ususally has letters on a design inside. It is the embossed edge it puts on the paper that is what identity bureaucrats look for. One of these will work fine, especially with the letters "BHS" or "VSO," etc. "BHS" could stand for Bureau of Health Statistics, "VSO" could stand for Vital Statistics Office. The other use of these types of certificates is to quicken the ability to get a birth record when using the infant identity method. Once you have the death certificate, and have performed your checklist, you could then create your own birth certificate for this person. The certificate would verify if anyone cared to check it. The birth in this case would be real, but the birth certificate would be fictitious.

Appendix to Section I

The 1978 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificates.

History

The vital statistics of the United States are collected and published through a decentralized, cooperative system. Responsibility for registration of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments, and induced terminations of pregnancy is vested in the individual States and certain independent registration areas. The registration system comprises 57 registration areas: each State, the District of Columbia, New York City, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The degree of uniformity necessary for national statistics has been achieved by periodic issuance of recommended standards from the responsible national agency and the cooperative adoption of these standards by the individual registration areas. These standards take the form of recommended laws and regulations (Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations), definitions (live birth, fetal death, and so forth), and reporting forms (U.S. Standard Certificates and Report Forms).

The standard certificates have been the principal means for achieving the uniformity in information upon which national vital statistics are based. To date there have been 10 revisions of the Standard Certificate of Live Birth, 9 revisions of the Standard Certificate of Death, 6 revisions of the Standard Certificate of Fetal Death (formerly Stillbirth), and 3 revisions of the Standard Certificates of Marriage and Divorce or Annulment.

The first standard certificates for the registration of vital events were developed in 1900 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These certificates were used for the registration of live births and deaths. The 1902 Act of Congress that established the Bureau of the Census as a permanent agency of the Federal Government included a provision giving the agency statutory authority for the development of registration areas for births and deaths. The Bureau of the Census undertook to develop a system for the annual collection of vital statistics that would produce nationally comparable data. The overall objective was to develop and maintain a system of registration uniform in such matters as law, forms, procedures, and statistical methodology. Maintaining such a system meant periodic reviews of recommended standards and revisions to reflect changing social conditions and user demands for data.

The Bureau of the Census retained the authority for producing national vital statistics until 1946, when the function was transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is presently assigned to the Division of Vital Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Authority for this activity by the National Center for Health Statistics is found in the Public Health Service Act, 42 USC 242k. This law requires that NCHS collect data annually from vital records of the States and provide assistance to the States in achieving comparability of data.

Since the production of national vital statistics is dependent upon cooperation between the Federal agency and the individual registration areas, the development of the standard certificates must be a cooperative effort. In the revision process opinions are solicited from persons involved in preparation, registration, and tabulation of the records and from consumers of the data to determine whether changes need to be made and, if so, where. This revision process is designed to ensure that the standard certificates meet, as nearly as possible, the uses for which they are intended not only at the national level but also at the State and local levels.

The standard certificates are an integral part of the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. This program is an endeavor of the National Center for Health Statistics to cooperate with Federal, State, and local agencies and other concerned groups and individuals to improve the quality, timeliness, and utility of health data. The standard certificates represent the minimum basic data set necessary for the collection and publication of comparable national, State, and local vital statistics data.

The U.S. Standard Certificates and Reports are used as models for the development of State forms for the registration of vital events. Because of the many uses made of the State certificates and reports, many factors must be considered and evaluated in deciding what should be

included in the recommended standards. Examples of uses are:

- The records serve as legal and personal identification. This requires information regarding name, age, and date and place of occurrence; signatures; and addresses. The individual and numerous public agencies—schools, welfare departments, Passport Office, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration have a direct interest in information used for legal purposes.
- The records provide the statistical information needed by State and local government agencies, particularly health departments, to plan and evaluate their programs. The specific data needed vary considerably because of the large differences between States in size and composition of population, local government organizations, and magnitude of public programs.
- The records provide vital statistics for the entire country. These statistics are numerous, varied, and in many cases related to major public programs. Statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are frequently used in public health research and administration to measure and analyze rates of population growth and changes in population composition, to study social problems (for example, broken families and out-of-wedlock births), and to measure actual or potential consumers for numerous products and services.

Faced with this myriad of uses of vital records, the National Center for Health Statistics and the vital statistics office of each State must make choices regarding the inclusion or exclusion of data elements for each revision of the standard certificates.

Recommendations

General recommendations for all record forms

The following recommendations were made by the Technical Consultant Panel and incorporated into the 1978 revision of the standard reporting forms. For comparison, an analysis of the content of each of the standard certificates by the year it was revised is shown in appendix III.

Formatting relating to all certificates and forms

- The size (7½ x 8½) of the 1968 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificates should be maintained for the new revision.
- All the forms should have white as their color, with black type.
- All items should be shown on the front side of the form, and there should be nothing on the reverse side.
- The type style used in the present (1968 revision) certificates should be retained for the new revisions.
- Considerable discussion centered on whether a multicopy format should be recommended for certain of the standard certificates. The Panel felt that it should not recommend this but that a study should be made and a report published detailing the advantages and disadvantages of multicopy formats with regard to each certificate. The report should address specifications for paper and carbon paper and other points a State should consider before adopting a multicopy format for any certificate.

Item content relating to all certificates and forms

- Within the items asking for race, the term "Negro" was deleted and replaced with the term "Black." This change was made on all the certificates and reporting forms.
- The Panel considered adding an item to the birth and death certificates to collect data on ethnic origin. The major purpose of this item would be to collect data on the Hispanic origin population in this country. The Panel recommended against adding the item to the standard certificates but did recommend that the five southwestern States with substantial Hispanic minorities (California, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas) use the Bureau of the Census list of Hispanic surnames (this list was used in conjunction with the 1980 Census) to develop birth and death statistics for the Hispanic origin population in their States. After the recommendations were received from the Panel, NCHS was asked by organizations interested in Hispanic data to reconsider and add an item to the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth and Death. Upon reevaluation, NCHS and the Parent Group of the Panel decided not to add the item to the standard certificates and developed the following plan to collect data on the Hispanic origin population:
  - Recommend that the five southwestern States use the Bureau of the Census list of surnames as suggested by the Panel.
  - Work with the five southwestern States and other States having significant Hispanic origin populations to develop a suitable item for use on birth and death certificates.
  - Contact all States and apprise them of the need for this data and request that they give strong consideration to the addition of an item to their certificates to collect such data.
  - Collect data about this population group on the NCHS natality and mortality followback surveys.
- For clarity, the education items were reformatted to include elementary and high school in one category rather than two. There was no intent to change the content of the items. This change was made on all the certificates containing the education item.

Recommendations for revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth

See exhibit 1 for final revision

Modifications

- The certificate was reformatted by moving the certification statement and registrar information above the parentage information to make it possible to issue short-form certifications by photographic means.
- The items relating to the certifier were modified so that information about the actual attendant can be obtained.
- The pregnancy history items were reformatted and some changes made. An effort was made to get the total number of previous pregnancies, including those that ended in induced abortions. The requirement for the exact day of pregnancy termination was deleted month and year were felt to be sufficient.
- The item "Legitimate--Yes or No" was replaced by the item "Is Mother Married--Yes or No." Since the marital status of the mother is the determining factor for the legitimacy of the child under the laws of almost all States, the information obtained should be compatible with that collected in the past. Asking the question about the mother rather than the child should prove less offensive and thereby result in higher quality data with more States retaining or adding the item to their certificates.
- The items asking for complications "related to" and "not related to" pregnancy were modified to clarify them. It was felt that the previous wording was confusing and vague and that the changes would provide better data.
- The heading of the confidential portion of the certificate was changed from "Confidential Information for Medical and Health Use Only" to "Information for Medical and Health Use Only." Concern was expressed about the term "confidential" since its meaning might be interpreted differently by different people. This difference in interpretation might result in incomplete or improperly reported information in this portion of the certificate. The change in heading adequately indicates how the data are to be used and that the data should not be included in certified copies.

Additions

- The mother's mailing address was added. It was felt this item had utility for query and notification programs and would also aid in obtaining better quality data in the "usual residence of mother" item.
- The requirement for the signature of the parent or other informant was added. Requiring the signature rather than just the name should result in better quality data. A certification statement is included in this item for the informant to certify that the personal information on the certificate is true to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.
- A new item—Apgar score at 1 minute and 5 minutes—was added to the certificate. Studies have shown this item to have applicability in the overall study of the health of the newborn child, and the information should be readily obtainable.

Deletions

- The item "Inside City Limits" for place of birth was dropped. It was felt that this item had little utility. However, the "Inside City Limits" item for place of residence was retained, since it is a useful item for Census tract coding and properly assigning events within a county.
- The item "Birth Injuries" was dropped because it was so poorly reported as to make it unreliable as a statistical or medical tool.

Recommendations for revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death

See exhibit 2 for final revision

The Subgroup recommended that three versions of the death certificate should be developed as in the past. The various versions are designed to accommodate those states that prefer to have a different certificate for medical examiners or coroners than for physicians. Other States prefer to use the same certificate for both medical examiners or coroners and physicians. The only difference between the certificates is in the section where the certifier signs. Otherwise, the content is the same.

The three versions developed were the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (Physician, Medical Examiner or Coroner), the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (Physician), and the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (Medical Examiner or Coroner).

Modifications

- The certificate was reformatted to place the cause of death section at the bottom of the certificate. There was considerable discussion regarding whether this section should or should not be routinely included on certified copies. By placing the section at the bottom, those States wishing to exclude it from certified copies can do so when copies are made.
- The section for the physician's certification was modified. The present recommendation of the Model State Vital Statistics Act is that physicians other than the attending physician be allowed to sign the medical

certification under certain circumstances. The changes made would accommodate that recommendation.

- The item in the accidental death section relating to the manner of death was modified by adding "Pending Investigation" to the list of possibilities that previously included "Accident, Suicide, Homicide, Undetermined." This addition should lead to better reporting in the "Cause of Death" portion of the certificate. The medical examiners who served on the Subgroup for the Revision of the Standard Certificate of Death highly recommended this addition.
- Several changes were made in terminology relating to the funeral director and the funeral home. The information desired from the various items was not changed, however. "Funeral Director" was replaced with "Funeral Service Licensee or Person Acting as Such," and "Funeral Home—Name and Address" was replaced with "Name of Facility" and "Address of Facility."

Additions

- An item was added to the certificate asking "If Hospital or Institution, Indicate Dead on Arrival, Outpatient/Emergency Room, Inpatient." It was felt that this information would be beneficial in developing mortality statistics for hospitals. It should also make hospitals more willing to show the hospital as the place of death if they can also indicate dead on arrival.
- The item "Was Decedent Ever in U.S. Armed Forces?" was returned to the certificate. This item was deleted from the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death in 1968. There were many requests from veterans groups all over the country to have the item returned to the certificate, and it was decided that it should be included in the 1978 revision.
- An item was added to the certificate asking whether the case was referred to the medical examiner or coroner. Since a physician may, at the request of the medical examiner or coroner, certify a death that appears to be a medical examiner or coroner case, it was considered important to at least know that the case was reviewed by the medical examiner or coroner.

Deletions

- The item "Inside City Limits" relating to place of death was deleted. It was felt that the item had little utility. However, the "Inside City Limits" item for place of residence was retained since it is useful in properly assigning events within a county.
- The items listed below were deleted from the certificate. It was felt that each of these served no useful legal or statistical purpose, and that their deletion would not affect reporting.
  - Whether autopsy findings were considered in determining cause of death.
  - The dates "From" and "To" relating to when the physician attended the decedent.
  - The date the physician last saw the decedent alive.
  - Whether the physician viewed the body after death.
  - The date of burial.

Recommendations for revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Marriage

See exhibit 3 for final revision

Modifications

- The heading of the form was changed to read "U.S. Standard License and Certificate of Marriage." The intent was to combine in one form both the license and the certificate in order to reduce the workload and number of forms required by the local official responsible for marriage registration.
- The question asking whether a religious or civil official performed the ceremony was changed. The question now asks whether the ceremony was religious or civil. This is the information that was really desired, and it was felt that this is a better way of asking the question.
- The heading of the confidential portion of the certificate was changed from "Confidential Information" to "Information for Statistical Purposes Only." The reason for removing the term "Confidential" is the same as for deleting it from the birth certificate. The change in heading adequately indicates how the data are to be used and makes it possible to exclude the information from certified copies.

Additions

- The item "Age," for both of the parties to be married, was added. "Date of Birth" for both parties remains on the certificate. The addition of "Age" provides an extra means for verifying whether the parties meet the age requirements for marriage. The county clerks on the Subgroup felt this addition would be most beneficial.
- Including the license within the certificate required adding certification statements by the applicants and the person issuing the license. This also necessitated adding the date the license was subscribed and sworn to, the signature of the issuing officer, and the title of the issuing officer. With the addition of the date the license was subscribed and sworn to, the dates when

Exhibit 1a. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, by year revised

Item	1900	1910	1915	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Birth information										
Name of child	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Date of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hour	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Place of birth:										
Name of hospital	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Street and number	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If birth occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street number	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Street and number if not in hospital	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Township of, or	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Village of, or	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
City	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
City, town, or location of birth	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Inside city limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
If outside city or town limits, write rural	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
County of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ward	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Birth weight	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Multiple birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birth order if not single birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Apgar score:										
1 minute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
5 minutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Mother information										
Maiden name	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Full name	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birthplace (State or country)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace (city or place)	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Mother's stay before delivery:										
In hospital or institution	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
In this community	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Residence	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
County	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X

Exhibit 1a. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, by year revised--Con.

Item	1900	1910	1915	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Mother information--Con.										
City, town, or location	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Street and number	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Inside city limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
If rural, give location	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Is residence on a farm?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Mother's mailing address	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X
Race	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Legitimate	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Is mother married?	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Usual occupation	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Nature of industry	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Date (month and year) last engaged in this work	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Total time spent in this work	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Father information										
Name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birthplace (State or country)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace (city or place)	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Race	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Residence	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Usual occupation	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Nature of industry	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Date (month and year) last engaged in this work	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Total time (years) spent in this work	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy information										
Pregnancy history:[1]										
Live births, now living	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Live births, now dead	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Born dead (stillborn, fetal death)	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-

[1]Prior to 1939 the pregnancy history item included the birth being registered. Beginning with 1939 the birth being registered is excluded.

Exhibit 1a. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, by year revised--Con.

Item	1900	1910	1915	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Pregnancy information--Con.										
Born dead after 20 weeks pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Other terminations (spontaneous and induced):										
Under 20 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Over 20 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Date of last live birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Date of last fetal death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Date of last other termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Whether born alive or stillborn	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Cause of stillbirth	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Stillbirth--before labor or during labor	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
If stillborn, period of gestation	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Date last normal menses began	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Length of pregnancy (completed weeks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
Months of pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Premature or full term	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Month of pregnancy prenatal care began	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Number of prenatal visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Concurrent illnesses or conditions affecting the pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Complications not related to pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Complications of pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Complications related to pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Complications of labor and/or delivery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Complications of labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Congenital malformations or anomalies of child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Birth injuries to child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Certification information										
Signature of certifier	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Type of attendant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Date signed	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X

Exhibit 1a. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, by year revised--Con.

Item	1900	1910	1915	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Certification information--Con.										
Date on which given name was added	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Name of registrar adding given name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Name and title of attendant at birth if other than certifier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Name and title of certifier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Name of certifier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Mailing address of certifier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Address of certifier	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Signature of registrar	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Registrar	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Date received by registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Date received by local registrar	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Date filed	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Signature of parent or other informant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Informant	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Relation to child	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X

NOTE: X Item included on standard certificate.
- Item not included on standard certificate.

Exhibit 1b. Number of registration areas reporting each item on the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth: August 1982

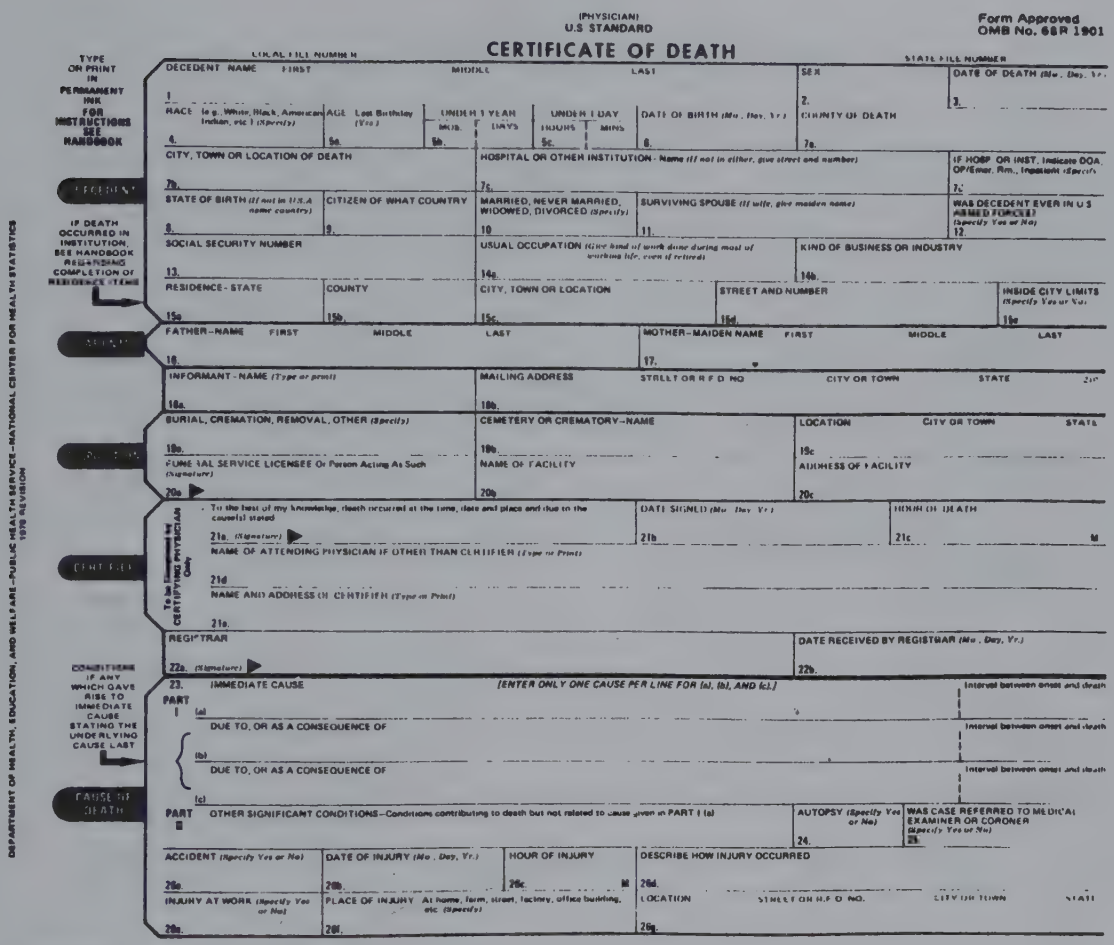
Item number	Item	United States[1]	Outlying areas[2]
1	Child--name	52	5
2	Sex	52	5
3a	Date of birth	52	5
3b	Hour of birth	52	4
4a	Hospital--name (or street address if birth not in hospital)	52	5
4b	City, town, or location of birth	52	5
4c	County of birth	51	3
5a	Certifier--signature	52	5
5b	Date signed by certifier	51	4
5c	Name and title of attendant at birth if other than certifier	52	4
5d	Certifier--name and title	52	4
5e	Certifier--mailing address	51	3
6a	Registrar--signature	50	5
6b	Registrar--data received	52	5
7a	Mother--maiden name	52	5
7b	Mother--age	52	5
7c	State of birth	52	4
8a	Residence--State	52	3
8b	Residence--county	52	3
8c	Residence--city, town, or location	52	5
8d	Residence--street and number	49	3
8e	Residence--inside city limits	52	3
9	Mother's mailing address	48	2
10a	Father--name	52	5
10b	Father--age	52	5
10c	Father--State of birth	52	4
11a	Informant--signature	50	5
11b	Informant--relation to child	43	5
12	Race--mother	52	4
13	Race--father	52	4
14	Birth weight	52	5
15a	Birth--single, twin, triplet	52	5
15b	If not single birth, born first, second	52	5
16	Is mother married?	42	3
17a	Live births of this mother--now living	52	5
17b	Live births of this mother--now dead	52	5
17c	Date of last live birth	51	4
17d	Other terminations of this mother--under 20 weeks	52	5
17e	Other terminations of this mother--over 20 weeks	52	5

See footnotes at end of exhibit.

Exhibit 1b. Number of registration areas reporting each item on the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth: August 1982--Con.

Item number	Item	United States[1]	Outlying areas[2]
17f	Date of last other termination	51	3
18	Education--mother	49	3
19	Education--father	49	3
20	Date last menstrual period began	50	3
21a	Month prenatal care began	52	3
21b	Prenatal visits--total number	51	3
22a	Apgar score--1 minute	47	2
22b	Apgar score--5 minutes	47	2
23	Complications of pregnancy	51	4
24	Concurrent illnesses or conditions affecting pregnancy	51	4
25	Complications of labor and/or delivery	51	4
26	Congenital malformations	48	4
--	Hispanic origin--mother and father[3]	9	0
--	Ethnic origin--mother and father[3]	15	0

[1]50 States, District of Columbia, and New York City.
[2]American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
[3]Not on standard certificate.



(PHYSICIAN)
U.S STANDARD

Form Approved
OMB No. 68R 1901

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

DECEDENT

DECEDENT NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST

1.

SEX 2.

DATE OF DEATH (Mo., Day, Yr.) 3.

RACE (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify) 4.

AGE — Last Birthday (Yrs.) 5a.

UNDER 1 YEAR — MOS. 5b. — DAYS

UNDER 1 DAY — HOURS — MINS. 5c.

DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) 6.

COUNTY OF DEATH 7a.

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF DEATH 7b.

HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION - Name (If not in either, give street and number) 7c.

IF HOSP OR INST, Indicate DOA, OP/Emer. Rm., Inpatient (Specify)

STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A. name country) 8.

CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY 9.

MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) 10

SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) 11.

WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Specify Yes or No) 12.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 13.

USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) 14a.

KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY 14b.

IF DEATH OCCURRED IN INSTITUTION, SEE HANDBOOK REGARDING COMPLETION OF RESIDENCE ITEMS

RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE - STATE 15a.

COUNTY 15b.

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION 15c.

STREET AND NUMBER 15d.

INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify Yes or No) 15e

SPOUSE

FATHER - NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST 16.

MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST 17.

INFORMANT - NAME (Type or print) 18a.

MAILING ADDRESS — STREET OR R.F.D. NO. — CITY OR TOWN — STATE — ZIP 18b.

DISPOSITION

BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL, OTHER (Specify) 19a.

CEMETERY OR CREMATORY - NAME 19b.

LOCATION — CITY OR TOWN — STATE 19c.

FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE Or Person Acting As Such (Signature) 20a.

NAME OF FACILITY 20b.

ADDRESS OF FACILITY 20c.

CERTIFIER

To be Completed by CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN Only

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated

21a. (Signature)

DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) 21b.

HOUR OF DEATH 21c. — M

NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or Print) 21d

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER (Type or Print) 21e.

REGISTRAR

REGISTRAR 22a. (Signature)

DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.) 22b.

CAUSE OF DEATH

CONDITIONS IF ANY WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

23. IMMEDIATE CAUSE [ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).] — Interval between onset and death

PART I (a)

DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

(b)

DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

(c)

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS—Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in PART I (a)

AUTOPSY (Specify Yes or No) 24.

WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER (Specify Yes or No) 25.

ACCIDENT (Specify Yes or No) 26a.

DATE OF INJURY (Mo., Day, Yr.) 26b.

HOUR OF INJURY 26c. — M

DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED 26d.

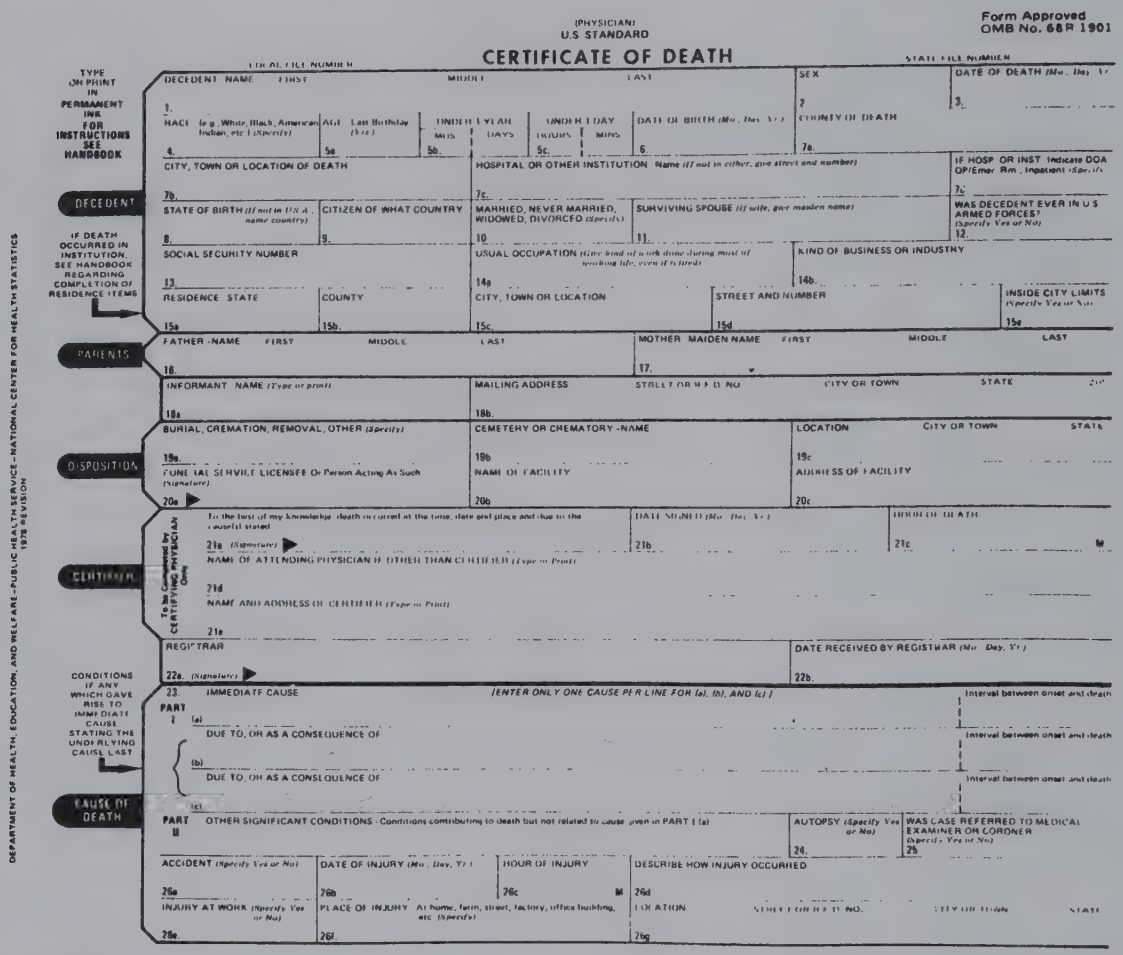
INJURY AT WORK (Specify Yes or No) 26e.

PLACE OF INJURY At home, farm, street, factory, office building, etc. (Specify) 26f.

LOCATION — STREET OR R.F.D. NO. — CITY OR TOWN — STATE 26g.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
1978 REVISION

HRA-162-3
Rev. 1/78



(PHYSICIAN)
U.S STANDARD

Form Approved
OMB No. 68R 1901

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

DECEDENT

IF DEATH OCCURRED IN INSTITUTION, SEE HANDBOOK REGARDING COMPLETION OF RESIDENCE ITEMS

PARENTS

DISPOSITION

CERTIFICATION

CONDITIONS IF ANY WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

CAUSE OF DEATH

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
1978 REVISION

DECEDENT NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST — 1. — SEX — 2. — DATE OF DEATH (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 3.

RACE (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify) — 4. — AGE (Last Birthday) (Yrs.) — 5a. — UNDER 1 YEAR: MOS. / DAYS — 5b. — UNDER 1 DAY: HOURS / MINS. — 5c. — DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 6. — COUNTY OF DEATH — 7a.

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF DEATH — 7b. — HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION Name (If not in either, give street and number) — 7c. — IF HOSP OR INST Indicate DOA OP/Emer Rm, Inpatient (Specify) — 7d.

STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) — 8. — CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY — 9. — MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) — 10. — SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) — 11. — WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Specify Yes or No) — 12.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER — 13. — USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) — 14a. — KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY — 14b.

RESIDENCE STATE — 15a. — COUNTY — 15b. — CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION — 15c. — STREET AND NUMBER — 15d. — INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify Yes or No) — 15e.

FATHER - NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST — 16. — MOTHER MAIDEN NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST — 17.

INFORMANT NAME (Type or print) — 18a. — MAILING ADDRESS — STREET OR R.F.D. NO. — CITY OR TOWN — STATE — ZIP — 18b.

BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL, OTHER (Specify) — 19a. — CEMETERY OR CREMATORY - NAME — 19b. — LOCATION — CITY OR TOWN — STATE — 19c.

FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE Or Person Acting As Such (Signature) — 20a. — NAME OF FACILITY — 20b. — ADDRESS OF FACILITY — 20c.

To the best of my knowledge death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated — 21a. (Signature) — DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 21b. — HOUR OF DEATH — 21c.

To be Completed by CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN Only

NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or Print) — 21d.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER (Type or Print) — 21e.

REGISTRAR — 22a. (Signature) — DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 22b.

23. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c).) — Interval between onset and death

PART I (a) — DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

(b) — DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

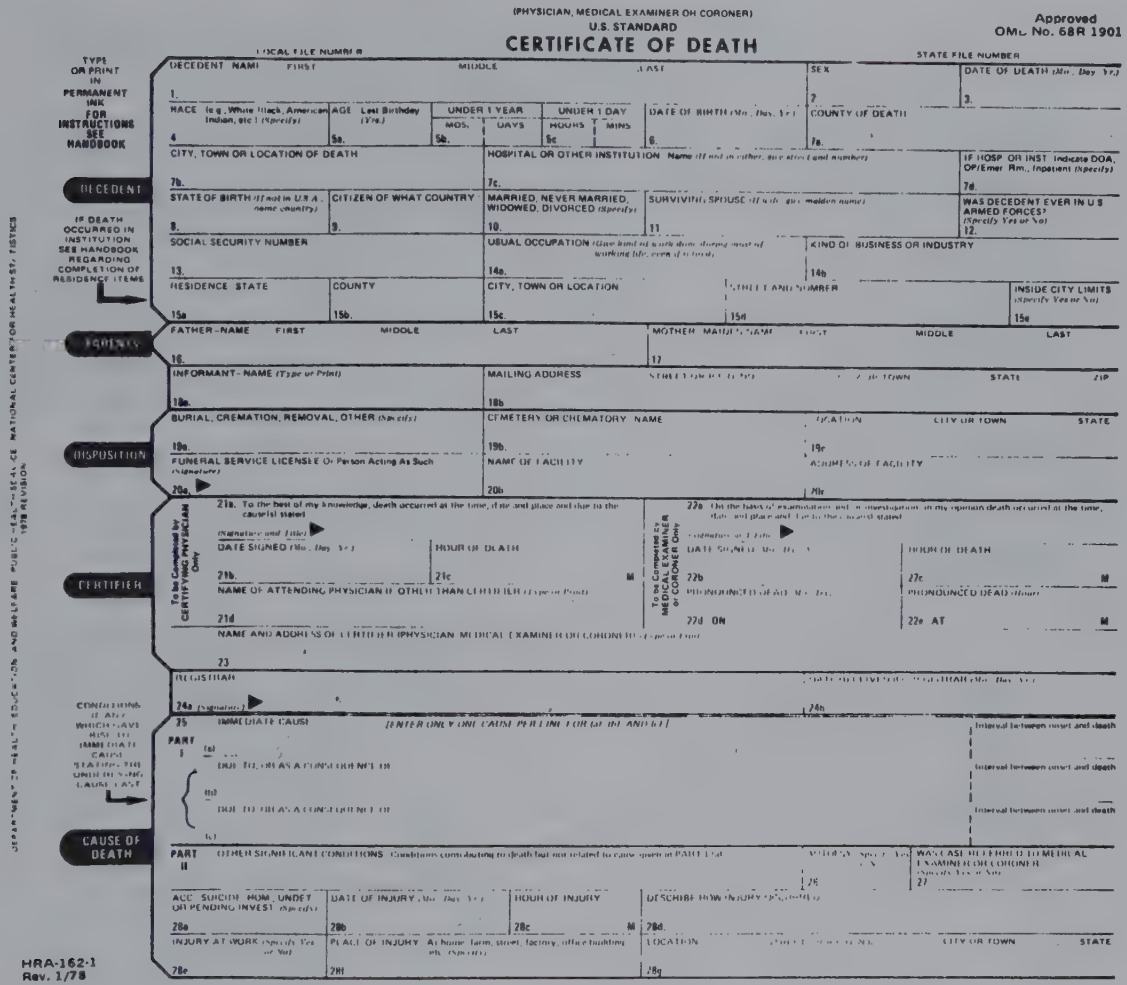
(c)

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS - Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in PART I (a) — AUTOPSY (Specify Yes or No) — 24. — WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER (Specify Yes or No) — 25.

ACCIDENT (Specify Yes or No) — 26a. — DATE OF INJURY (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 26b. — HOUR OF INJURY — 26c. — DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED — 26d.

INJURY AT WORK (Specify Yes or No) — 26e. — PLACE OF INJURY At home, farm, street, factory, office building, etc. (Specify) — 26f. — LOCATION STREET OR R.F.D. NO. CITY OR TOWN STATE — 26g.

HRA-162-3
Rev. 1/78



(PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER)

U.S. STANDARD

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Approved
OMB No. 68R 1901

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

DECEDENT

IF DEATH OCCURRED IN INSTITUTION SEE HANDBOOK REGARDING COMPLETION OF RESIDENCE ITEMS

PARENTS

DISPOSITION

CERTIFIER

CONDITIONS IF ANY WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

CAUSE OF DEATH

DECEDENT NAME — FIRST — MIDDLE — LAST — 1. — SEX — 2. — DATE OF DEATH (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 3.

RACE (e.g., White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify) — 4. — AGE Last Birthday (Yrs.) — 5a. — UNDER 1 YEAR MOS. DAYS — UNDER 1 DAY HOURS MINS — 5b. 5c. — DATE OF BIRTH (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 6. — COUNTY OF DEATH — 7a.

CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF DEATH — 7b. — HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION Name (If not in either, give street and number) — 7c. — IF HOSP OR INST Indicate DOA, OP/Emer Rm., Inpatient (Specify) — 7d.

STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) — 8. — CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY — 9. — MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) — 10. — SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) — 11. — WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Specify Yes or No) — 12.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER — 13. — USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) — 14a. — KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY — 14b.

RESIDENCE STATE — 15a. — COUNTY — 15b. — CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION — 15c. — STREET AND NUMBER — 15d. — INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify Yes or No) — 15e.

FATHER—NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST — 16. — MOTHER MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST — 17.

INFORMANT—NAME (Type or Print) — 18a. — MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. No., City or Town, State, ZIP) — 18b.

BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL, OTHER (Specify) — 19a. — CEMETERY OR CREMATORY NAME — 19b. — LOCATION — CITY OR TOWN — STATE — 19c.

FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE OR Person Acting As Such (Signature) — 20a. — NAME OF FACILITY — 20b. — ADDRESS OF FACILITY — 20c.

To be Completed by CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN Only

21a. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated

(Signature and Title) ▶

DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 21b. — HOUR OF DEATH — 21c. — M

NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (Type or Print) — 21d

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER (PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER) (Type or Print) — 23

To be Completed by MEDICAL EXAMINER or CORONER Only

22a. On the basis of examination and investigation in my opinion death occurred at the time, date and place and due to the cause(s) stated

(Signature and Title) ▶

DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 22b. — HOUR OF DEATH — 22c. — M

PRONOUNCED DEAD (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 22d ON — PRONOUNCED DEAD (Hour) — 22e AT — M

REGISTRAR — (Date Received by Registrar (Mo., Day, Yr.)) — 24a (Signature) ▶ — 24b.

PART I — 25. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b) AND (c).) — Interval between onset and death

(a) — DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

(b) — DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF — Interval between onset and death

(c)

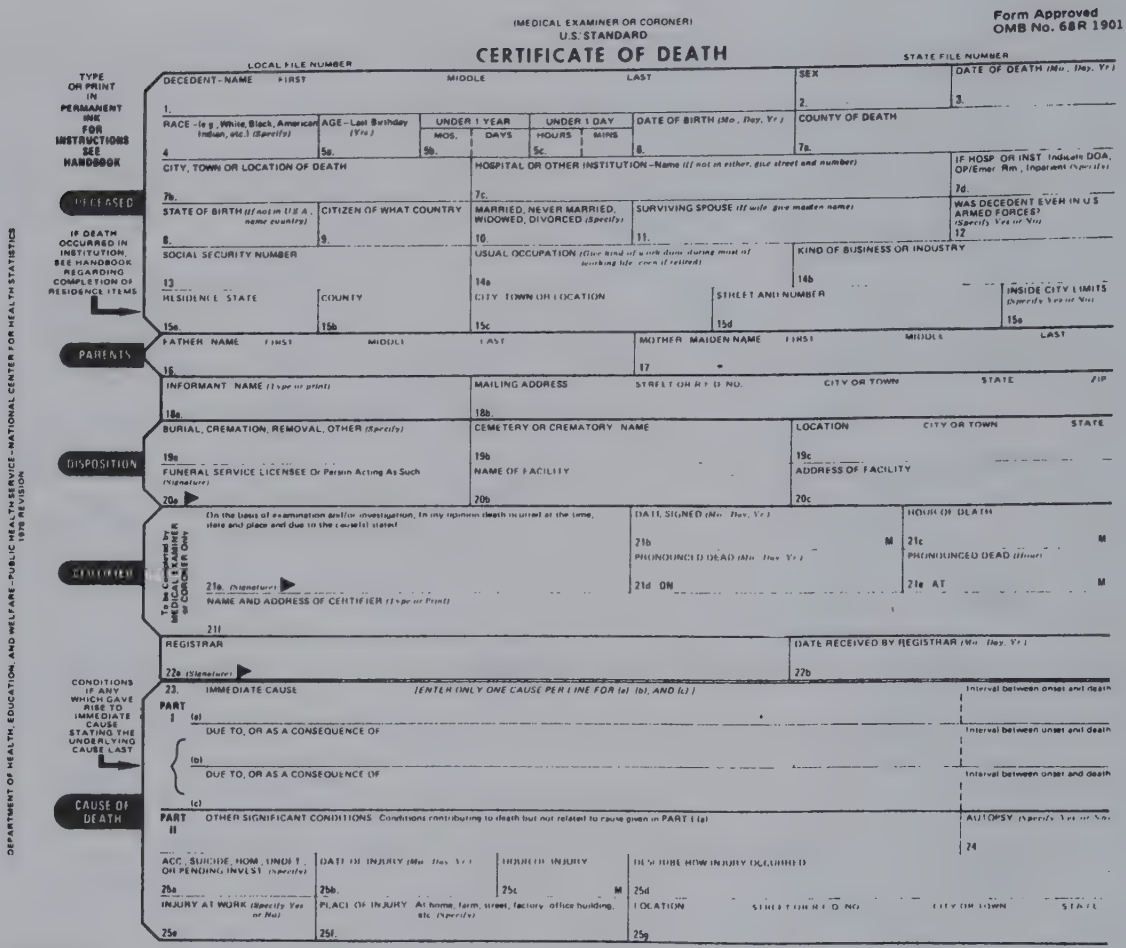
PART II — OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in PART I(a) — 26 — WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER (Specify Yes or No) — 27

ACC., SUICIDE, HOM., UNDET. OR PENDING INVEST. (Specify) — 28a. — DATE OF INJURY (Mo., Day, Yr.) — 28b. — HOUR OF INJURY — 28c. — M — DESCRIBE HOW INJURY occurred — 28d.

INJURY AT WORK (Specify Yes or No) — 28e. — PLACE OF INJURY At home, farm, street, factory, office building, etc. (Specify) — 28f. — LOCATION (Street and Number) — CITY OR TOWN — STATE — 28g.

HRA-162-1
Rev. 1/78

USE "WORK" TO HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS 1978 REVISION



(MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER)
U.S. STANDARD
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Form Approved
OMB No. 68R 1901

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

STATE FILE NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK

DECEDENT

PARENTS

DISPOSITION

CERTIFIER

CAUSE OF DEATH

IF DEATH OCCURRED IN INSTITUTION, SEE HANDBOOK REGARDING COMPLETION OF RESIDENCE ITEMS

CONDITIONS IF ANY WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE – PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE – NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
1978 REVISION

HRA-162-2
Rev. 1/78

Exhibit 2c. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death, by year revised

Item	1900	1910	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Decedent information									
Name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Race	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age:									
Years	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Days	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hours	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minutes	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Date of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace:									
State or country	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City, town, or county	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
City or town	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Citizen of what country	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
How long in U.S., if of foreign birth	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Surviving spouse (if wife, give maiden name)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Name of husband or wife	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Age of husband or wife, if alive	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Was decedent ever in U.S. armed forces?	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X
If yes, give war or dates of service	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
If veteran, name war	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Social security number	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Usual occupation	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Name of employer	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business or industry	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Date deceased last worked at this occupation	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Total time (years) spent in this occupation	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Residence:									
Former or usual residence	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Length of residence in the State (years, months, and days)	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X

Exhibit 2c. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death, by year revised--Con.

Item	1900	1910	1918	1930	1939	1949	1956	1968	1978
Decedent information--Con.									
City, town, or location	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
If nonresident, give city or town and State	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Ward	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Street and number	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inside city limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
Is residence on a farm?	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Fathers's name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace of father:									
State or country	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
City or town	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
City, town, or county	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Mother's maiden name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birthplace of mother:									
State or country	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
City or town	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
City, town, or county	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Place of death information									
County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City, town, or location	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Inside city limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Township of, or	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Village of, or	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
City of	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Ward	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Street and number	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Name of hospital or other institution	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
If hospital or institution indicate whether dead on arrival, outpatient/ emergency room or inpatient	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
If not in hospital or institution give street address or location	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Length of stay in hospital	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Length of stay in this community	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Length of stay where death occurred	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-
Length of residence in the State	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Exhibit 2c. Content of the U.S. Standard Certificate o Death, by year revised--Con.

Item	1900	1910	1918	1930	1939	194	1956	1968	1978
Medical certification									
Cause of death	X	X	X	X	-		-	-	-
Duration	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Date of onset	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Immediate cause of death	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Interval between onset and death	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Due to,	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Interval between onset and death	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Due to,	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Interval between onset and death	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Contributory cause	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Duration	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Date of onset	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Other significant conditions	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Duration	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	-
Interval between onset and death	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Was autopsy performed?	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Were autopsy findings considered in determining cause of death?	-	-	-	-	-		-	X	-
What test confirmed diagnosis?	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Major findings of autopsy	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	-
Did an operation precede death?	-	-	X	-	-		-	-	-
Date of operation	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Name of operation	-	-	-	X	-		-	-	-
Major findings of operations	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Where was disease contracted if not place of death?	X	X	X	-	-		-	-	-
For deaths from external causes:									
Accident, suicide, homicide, undetermined, or pending investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Accident, suicide, homicide, or undetermined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Accident, suicide, or homicide	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Date of injury	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hour of injury	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
How injury occurred	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Injury at work	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Place of injury	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Location of injury	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Means of injury	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Manner of injury	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Nature of injury	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

STATE VITAL RECORDS OFFICES

ALABAMA:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

ALASKA:
Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Pouch H-02G
Juneau, Alaska 99811

AMERICAN SAMOA:
Registrar of Vital Statistics
Government of American Samoa
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

ARIZONA:
Vital Records Section
Arizona Department of Health
PO Box 3887
Phoenix, Arizona 85030

ARKANSAS:
Division of Vital Records
Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham St
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA:
Vital Statistics Section
Department of Health Services
410 "N" St
Sacramento, California 95814

CANAL ZONE:
Panama Canal Commission
Vital Statistics Clerk
APO Miami, Florida 34011

COLORADO:
Vital Records Section
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East 11th Av
Denver, Colorado 80220

CONNECTICUT:
Vital Records Section
State Department of Health Services
150 Washington St
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

DELAWARE:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Jesse S. Cooper Bldg
Dover, Delaware 19901

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:
Vital Records Branch
425 "I" St NW, Rm 3009
Washington, DC 20001

FLORIDA:
Department of Health
Office of Vital Statistics
PO Box 210
Jacksonville, Florida 32231

GEORGIA:
Georgia Department of Human Resources
Vital Records Unit, Rm 217-H
47 Trinity Av SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

GUAM:
Office of Vital Statistics
Government of Guam
PO Box 2816
Agana, Guam 96910

HAWAII:
Statistics Office
State Department of Health
PO Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

IDAHO:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

ILLINOIS:
Office of Vital Records
535 W Jefferson St
Springfield, Illinois 62761

INDIANA:
Division of Vital Records
1330 W Michigan St
PO Box 1964
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

IOWA:
Vital Records Section
Lucas State Office Bldg
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

KANSAS:
Office of Vital Statistics
Forbes Field Bldg 740
Topeka, Kansas 66620

KENTUCKY:
Office of Vital Statistics
275 E Main St
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621

LOUISIANA:
Division of Vital Statistics
PO Box 60630
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

MAINE:
Office of Vital Statistics
Human Services Bldg, Station II
Augusta, Maine 04333

MARYLAND:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Office Bldg
PO Box 13146
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

MASSACHUSETTS:
Registry of Vital Records
150 Tremont St, Rm B-3
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

MICHIGAN:
Office of The State Registrar
Michigan Department of Public Health
3500 N Logan St
Lansing, Michigan 48909

MINNESOTA:
Section of Vital Statistics
717 Delaware St SE
PO Box 9441
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

MISSISSIPPI:
Vital Records
PO Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215

MISSOURI:
Division of Health
Bureau of Vital Records
PO Box 570
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

MONTANA:
Bureau of Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
Helena, Montana 59620

NEBRASKA:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
PO Box 95007
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

NEVADA:
Division of Health-Vital Statistics
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

NEW HAMPSHIRE:
Bureau of Vital Records
Hazen Drive
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
CN 360
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO:
Vital Statistics Bureau
PO Box 968
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

NEW YORK:
Bureau of Vital Records
Tower Bldg, Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12237

NEW YORK CITY:
Bureau of Vital Records
125 Worth St
New York, New York 10013

NORTH CAROLINA:
Vital Records Branch
PO Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

NORTH DAKOTA:
Division of Vital Records
Office of Statistical Services
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

OHIO:
Division of Vital Statistics
65 S Front St
Columbus, Ohio 43215

OKLAHOMA:
Vital Records Section
PO Box 53551
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

OREGON:
Vital Statistics Section
PO Box 116
Portland, Oregon 97207

PENNSYLVANIA:
Division of Vital Statistics
PO Box 1528
New Castle, Pennsylvania 16103

PUERTO RICO:
Vital Statistics
Department of Health
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00908

RHODE ISLAND:
Division of Vital Statistics
75 Davis St
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA:
Office of Vital Records
600 Bull St
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

SOUTH DAKOTA:
Health Statistics
Joe Foss Office Bldg
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

TENNESSEE:
Tennessee Vital Records
Cordell Hull Bldg
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

TEXAS:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
1100 W 49th St
Austin, Texas 78756

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS:
Registrar of Vital Statistics
(St. Croix)
Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital
St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands
00820
(St. Thomas/St. John)
Registrar of Vital Statistics
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands
00802

UTAH:
Bureau of Health Statistics
PO Box 2500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

VERMONT:
Vital Records Section
Box 70, 60 Main St
Burlington, Vermont 05402

WASHINGTON:
Vital Records
PO Box 9709, ET-11
Olympia, Washington 98504

WEST VIRGINIA:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Office Bldg No. 3
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

WISCONSIN:
Bureau of Health Statistics
PO Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

WYOMING:
Vital Records Section
Hathaway Bldg
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

SECTION II:

Social Security Cards

Section II:

Contents

Introduction 65
Chapter 1: Social Security Number Creation Procedures.....67
Chapter 2: The Growth as An Identifier 79
Chapter 3: Social Security Data Matching 83
Chapter 4: The Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986 87
Chapter 5: The New Identity Ramifications 95
Appendix to Section II 99

Introduction

The Social Security number has become the linch pin of the identification system in the United States today. Originally, the Social Security number was not to serve as a general purpose identification document. It was to be solely used for the purpose of establishing a worker's entitlement to pension benefits under the then newly created Social Security retirement program set up by the federal government.

The most telling indicator of this was the notice that appeared on Social Security cards for many years that explicitly stated that the cards were not valid as identification documents.

The reason for this warning was to satisfy the American wariness about any form of National Identity Card issued by the federal government. This is where the most insidious growth of the Social Security number has occured. Social Security numbers are routinely requested by all sorts of private and governmental agencies. Most of these agencies have no legal right to an individual's Social Security number, and in fact, legislation was passed by the federal government making it illegal for private corporations and state governments to withhold a

benefit or service because the applicant refuses to provide a Social Security number.

Before we address the various ramifications of the rapid growth in the use of Social Security numbers we should first look at what makes these numbers such an attractive tool as an identifier. In a word it is its uniqueness to the individual.

There are many people in the United States who have the same birthdate, same name, and even the same birthplace. Because we have no national identity card system that would assign a unique person-number to all people born in the United States, the Social Security number, in effect, became this unique identifier that private and governmental agencies wanted. The Social Security number is the only truly unique person identification number that everyone must have at some point. Most everyone will work at some point in their life, and to work one must have a Social Security number. This was the de facto national identification card the identity bureaucrats wanted.

This section will examine the Social Security number as an identifier in terms of personal privacy. We will also examine how the individual can recapture his privacy and also how the individual involved in identity change efforts can utilize the Social Security number as an aid in establishing a new identity.

Chapter 1

Social Security Number Creation Procedures

The beginning point for understanding the Social Security number system is to see how the numbers are created and what procedures are in place when an applicant wishes to obtain a number. Social Security numbers reveal much about an individual. The number reveals where a person may have lived, about what time they may have obtained the number, and even the person's citizenship status and authorization to work in the United States. All of this data is available just from reading the number on the card and knowing what to look for.

The Social Security number consists of nine digits broken into one group of three followed by a middle group of two digits, which is in turn followed by a trailing group of four numerals. The first three digits indicate the state or territory of issuance. The middle two digits indicate when a particular number was issued. The last four digits are a sequential series which have special significance.

The formal names for these groups of digits are given below. We will use these terms from now on for ease of discussion:

First Three Numbers: Area Numbers

Middle Two Numbers: Group Numbers

Last Four Numbers: Serial Numbers

The first three digits, except in the 700 series, indicate the geographic area of issuance. Initially the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii were divided into 579 area numbers from 001 to 579. The number of areas alloted to each state depended upon estimates of how many people within the state would be covered by the Social Security program.

When the initial registration for the program began in 1936, the New England states were allocated the lowest area numbers. The area numbers were progressively higher for the Middle and South Atlantic states with the Western states being allocated the highest area numbers. Since this original allocation, the geographical-numerical relationship has been disrupted somewhat by the need to allocate additional area numbers to certain populous states and additional territories.

The numbers in the 700 series were assigned only to railroad workers through 1963, after which Social Security offices took over the responsibility for assigning numbers in the regular series to newly hired railroad workers. Assignment in the 700 series was discontinued.

The 800 and 900 series of area numbers have never been issued.

The next two digits break the numbers within the geographical areas into groups. Within each area the odd groups, 01 to 09, and the even groups, 10 to 98, are issued first. Then the even groups 02 to 08 and the odd groups 11 to 99 are issued. For example, Social Security numbers with area and group numbers 223-02 were issued in 1974 whereas those in area and group 223-40 had been issued in 1951. Thus, higher numbers within areas do not necessarily indicate later issuance than lower numbers within the same areas. In certain situations groups within areas have been allocated to different geographical locations.

The last four digits are a straight numerical sequence from 0001 to 9999 within each group. This number is random and depends on what particular form was used on the number upon its creation.

No Social Security number has ever been issued with a 0000 serial number or 00 group number. Any alleged Social Security number showing these numbers would therefore not be valid. Some states have programmed their computers to identify impossible Social Security numbers.

The Appendix to this section contains a listing of all Social Security area numbers by state. It also shows the highest group listing for all Social Security numbers up to December 6, 1983. This listing is particularly useful for a person seeking a new identity who wants his Social Security number to suggest longtime residency in a particular state.

Now that we understand how Social Security numbers are created we should examine the issuance procedures for the Social Security card. To obtain a Social Security card the applicant must meet one or more of three criteria. The applicant could be entitled to a Social Security card by virtue of his birth in the United States. Or the applicant could be a lawfully admitted alien who needs a Social Security card to work. Finally, there are Foreign Nationals who are in need of a Social Security card and number because of financial and tax compliance laws.

A person born in the United States must fill out a Social Security administration form SS-5. Along with this form the applicant must furnish evidence of his birth in the United States along with proof of identity. If the applicant is over 17 years of age a personal interview must be held at the Social Security office. Non-American citizens must show proof of the United States Visa or other documentation showing why they need a Social Security number. It should be noted that Foreign Nationals who are issued Social Security cards for non-employment purposes have a legend across the card that says exactly this.

Once an application has been received at the local office, be it a mail-in application or one requiring an in-person interview, the procedure is the same. The preferred documents are a state-issued and certified birth certificate accompanied by a drivers license or state identity card.

Of course, in the case of juvenile applicants a school identity card or affidavit from the parents is acceptable. If a state issued birth record is not available, then a hospital birth certificate is acceptable, provided the applicant can provide sufficient supportive identification. Social Security will accept baptismal certificates as proof of birth in the United States provided they are dated within three months of the person's birth and show the location of the individual's birth.

Baptismal certificates are accepted most readily at Social Security offices where the Catholic Church, in particular, is very strong, or in smaller communities that have a strong religious foundation.

There was a time when local Social Security Administration offices would actually issue the card. This is no longer the case. The local office will review the applicant's evidence of age and identity, and then decide if further investigation is required or to certify the application on the spot. If further investigation is warranted it usually involves at the most a check with the original keeper of the birth record that the applicant's birth certificate does in fact exist. Another quick check that is often performed in lieu of a birth record check is to simply call the state motor vehicle branch, if a driver's license or state identity card was offered as identity evidence, and confirm the birth location that they have on file. It should be stressed that the Social Security Administration will only investigate an application if it seems bogus on its face. An example would be an applicant who claims birth in the United States but cannot speak English and whose manner of dress is clearly non-American.

Once the application has been accepted, the applicant's birth and identity documents are returned to him. The Social Security worker then activates a system called District Office Direct Input, or DODI, for short. In 1982, the Social Security Administration introduced this system which allows the field office to input Social Security card application data via the Social Security Administration's telecommunications system. DODI was developed as a faster way to process requests for original and replacement Social Security cards. Usually Social Security cards are delivered to the applicant within ten days under the DODI system.

DODI increased controls on the issuance of Social Security cards because no applicant can skip part of the application process. The new electronic issuance system also allowed the Social Security Administration to remove all blank Social Security number card stock from local offices where it could be lost or stolen more easily. The entire supply is now kept at one central, secure location.

Efforts were also undertaken to make the Social Security card itself more secure. Over the years many different types of Social Security cards have been issued. Most of these cards are very easy to counterfeit, and in fact a large trade exists in selling these bogus cards along the United States-Mexico border to illegal aliens. On October 31, 1983, the Social Security Administration began issuing new, more counterfeit-resistant cards. A provision in the 1983 Social Security Amendments requires that new and replacement cards be made of banknote paper and be as tamper-proof as possible.

The new Social Security card appears quite different from the prior card issued, although it is the same size. The front of the card has a marbleized light blue background with the words "Social Security" in white. The entire form contains small multicolored discs. Offset and intaglio printing are used and the card is issued on banknote paper. All of the cards are issued from Social Security Headquarters in Baltimore, and the blank card stock is kept securely in one location.

Another security program being run by the Social Security Administration is called "Project Clean Data." These are computer programs that are designed to allow various state governments and other federal grovernment agencies to identify Social Security numbers that are incorrect or invalid. One of these computer programs identifies Social Security numbers that have not been issued, and the other program identifies Social Security numbers that are being used fraudulently. Another program coming underway allows the Social Security Administration to compile a list of Social Security numbers that have been "retired," which really means that the holder has died. These lists are compiled from the Social Security Administration's own files as well as from other federal government agencies, such as the military, when a member is killed. Some states also cooperate by sending in the Social Security number of a drivers license holder or

state identity card holder upon death, if the state in question had the subject's Social Security number on file.

At present these programs have been distributed to more than sixty agencies in forty states and to several federal agencies. Many states have reported using these programs to identify thousands of incorrect and invalid Social Security numbers in their files.

The next four pages illustrate an actual Social Security card application form. Figure 3 illustrates a new issue Social Security card.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Application for a Social Security Card

Inside is the form you need to apply for a Social Security card. You can also use this form to replace a lost card or to change your name on your card. This service is free. But before you go on to the form, please read through the rest of this page. We want to cover some facts you should know before you apply.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

If you were born in the U.S. and have never had a Social Security number, you must complete this form and show us documents that show your age, citizenship, and who you are. Usually, all we need from you are:

- Your birth certificate; AND
- Some form of identity, such as a driver's license, school record, or medical record. See page 2 for more examples.

Although we prefer to see your birth certificate, we will also accept a religious or hospital record of your birth made before you were 5 years old. **We must see original documents or certified copies. Photocopies are not acceptable.** You may apply at any age, but if you are 18 or older when you apply for your first Social Security card, **you must apply in person. Please see the special requirements on page 4 if you were born in a foreign country, if you are not a U.S. citizen or if you need a card for a child.**

IF YOU NEED TO REPLACE YOUR CARD

To replace your card, all we usually need is one type of identification and this completed form. See page 2 for examples of the kinds of documents you will need. If you were born outside the United States, you must also show proof of U.S. citizenship or lawful alien status. Examples of the documents you will need are on page 4. **Remember, we must see original documents or certified copies.**

IF YOU NEED TO CHANGE YOUR NAME ON YOUR CARD

If you already have a number, but need to change your name on our records, we need this completed form and a document that identifies you by both your old and new names. Examples include a marriage certificate, a divorce decree or a court order that changes your name. Or, we will accept two documents—one with your old name and one with your new name. See page 2 for examples of documents you can use.

HOW TO APPLY

First complete this form, using the instructions on page 2. Then take or mail it to the nearest Social Security office. Be sure to take or mail the originals or certified copies of your documents along with the form. We will return your documents right away.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this form, or about the documents you need to show us, please call any Social Security office. A telephone call will help you make sure you have everything you need to apply for your card.

Form SS-5 (5/88)

DOCUMENTS THAT SHOW YOUR IDENTITY

Here are some examples of the kinds of documents that will show who you are.

- Driver's license
- U.S. government or state employee ID card
- Your passport
- School ID card, record, or report card
- Marriage or divorce record
- Health insurance card
- Clinic, doctor, or hospital records
- Military records
- Court order for name change
- Adoption records
- Church membership or confirmation record (if not used as evidence of age)
- Insurance policy
- Any other document that establishes your identity

Remember, we must see original documents or certified copies. We cannot accept a photocopy unless it was made and certified by the county clerk or other official who keeps the record.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORM

Most questions on the form are self-explanatory. The questions that need explanation are discussed below. The numbers match the numbered questions on the form. **If you are completing this form for someone else, please answer the questions as they apply to that person.** Then, sign your own name in question 16.

1. Your card will show your full first, middle, and last names **unless you show otherwise.** If you have ever used another name, show it on the third line. You can show more than one name on this line. Do not show a nickname unless you have used it for work or business.
2. Show the address where you want your card mailed. If you do not usually get mail at this address, please show an "in care of address", for example, c/o John Doe, 1 Elm Street, Anytown, U.S.A. 00000.
3. If you check "other" under Citizenship, please attach a statement that explains your situation and why you need a Social Security number.
5. You do not have to answer our question about race/ethnic background. We can issue you a Social Security card without this information. However, this information is important. We use it to study and report on how Social Security programs affect different people in our nation. Of course, we use it only for statistical reports and do not reveal the identities of individuals.
13. If the date of birth you show in item 6 is different from the date of birth you used on an earlier application, show the date of birth you used on the earlier application on this line.
16. If you cannot sign your name, sign with an "X" mark and have two people sign beneath your mark as witnesses.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Application for a Social Security Card

Form Approved
OMB No. 0960-0066

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Please read "How To Complete This Form" on page 2.**
- **Print or type using black or blue ink. DO NOT USE PENCIL.**
- **After you complete this form, take or mail it along with the required documents to your nearest Social Security office.**
- **If you are completing this form for someone else, answer the questions as they apply to that person. Then, sign your name in question 16.**

1 NAME (To Be Shown On Card) ▶ FIRST / FULL MIDDLE NAME / LAST

FULL NAME AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN ABOVE — FIRST / FULL MIDDLE NAME / LAST

OTHER NAMES USED

2 MAILING ADDRESS (Do Not Abbreviate) ▶ STREET ADDRESS, APT. NO., PO BOX, RURAL ROUTE NO

CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE

3 CITIZENSHIP (Check One) ☐ U.S. Citizen ☐ Legal Alien Allowed To Work ☐ Legal Alien Not Allowed To Work ☐ Foreign Student Allowed Restricted Employment ☐ Conditional Legal Alien Allowed To Work ☐ Other See Instructions On Page 2

4 SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female

5 RACE/ETHNIC DESCRIPTION (Check One Only—Voluntary) ☐ Asian, Asian-American Or Pacific Islander ☐ Hispanic ☐ Black Not Hispanic ☐ North American Indian Or Alaskan Native ☐ White Not Hispanic

6 DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DAY YEAR

7 PLACE OF BIRTH (Do Not Abbreviate) CITY / STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY / ☐ Office Use Only PCI

8 MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME FIRST / FULL MIDDLE NAME / LAST NAME AT HER BIRTH

9 FATHER'S NAME FIRST / FULL MIDDLE NAME / LAST

10 Has the person in item 1 ever applied for or received a Social Security number before?
☐ Yes (If "yes", answer questions 11-13.) ☐ No (If "no", go on to question 14.) ☐ Don't Know (If "don't know", go on to question 14.)

11 Enter the Social Security number previously assigned to the person listed in item 1.
☐☐☐-☐☐-☐☐☐☐

12 Enter the name shown on the most recent Social Security card issued for the person listed in item 1.
FIRST / MIDDLE / LAST

13 Enter any different date of birth if used on an earlier application for a card. MONTH DAY YEAR

14 TODAY'S DATE ▶ MONTH DAY YEAR **15 DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER** ▶ ( ) AREA CODE

DELIBERATELY FURNISHING OR CAUSING TO BE FURNISHED FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS APPLICATION IS A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.

16 YOUR SIGNATURE ▶

17 YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON IN ITEM 1 IS: ☐ Self ☐ Natural Or Adoptive Parent ☐ Legal Guardian ☐ Other (Specify)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE (FOR SSA USE ONLY)

NPN	DOC	NTI	CAN	ITV
PBC	EVI	EVA	EVC	NWR	DNR	UNIT

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EMPLOYEE(S) REVIEWING EVIDENCE AND OR CONDUCTING INTERVIEW — DATE

DCL — DATE

Form **SS-5** (5/88) 1/85, 8/85, and 11/86 editions may be used until supply is exhausted

IF YOU ARE A UNITED STATES CITIZEN BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S.

If you are a United States citizen who was born outside the U.S., we need to see your consular report of birth (FS-240 or FS-545), if you have one. We also need to see one form of identification. See page 2 for a list of documents which show your identity.

If you do not have your consular report of birth, we will need to see your foreign birth certificate and one of the following: a U.S. Citizen ID card, U.S. passport, Certificate of Citizenship, or a Certificate of Naturalization. Remember, you must show us the original documents.

IF YOU ARE NOT A U.S. CITIZEN

If you are not a U.S. citizen, you must show us your birth certificate or passport, and the documents given to you by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). We must see original documents, not photocopies. Examples of INS documents are: your Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-151 or I-551) or Form I-94. Because these documents should not be mailed, you should apply in person.

Even though you may not be authorized to work in this country, we can issue you a Social Security card if you are here legally and need it for some other reason. Your card will be marked to show that you cannot work, and if you do, we will notify INS.

IF YOU NEED A CARD FOR A CHILD

If you apply for a card for a child, you need to show us the child's original or certified birth certificate and one more document showing the child's identity. For example, we could accept a doctor or hospital bill, a school record or any similar document that shows the child's identity.

Also, if you sign the form, we need to see some kind of identification for you. Please see the list on page 2 for examples of documents you can use. Be sure to answer the questions on the application form as they apply to the child.

THE PAPERWORK/ PRIVACY ACT AND YOUR APPLICATION

The Social Security Act (sections 205(c) and 702) allows us to collect the facts we ask for on this form. We use most of these facts to assign you a Social Security number or to issue you a card. You do not have to give us these facts, but without them we cannot issue you a Social Security number or a card. Without a number, you could lose Social Security benefits in the future and you might not be able to get a job.

We give out the facts on this form without your consent only in certain situations that are explained in the Federal Register. For example, we must give out this information if Federal law requires us to, if your Congressman or Senator needs the information to answer questions you ask them, or if the Justice Department needs it to investigate and prosecute violations of the Social Security Act. If you would like more information about the Privacy Act, get in touch with any Social Security office.

Figure 3: Current Social Security Card

Chapter 2

The Growth As An Identifier

Originally the Social Security number was to only function as the identifier of a particular worker's pension account number with the federal government. Originally this number was of no value even within the federal bureaucracy outside of the Social Security Administration. Now there are many non-Social Security uses of this number. Some of them are provided for by law and others have no basis in law but have become customary practices.

Some of these non-program uses are:

State Unemployment Benefit Agencies:

The Social Security number is used by state unemployment agencies in their numerical identification system for unemployment insurance.

Office of Personnel Management:

Executive order 9397, issued on November 20, 1943, and still in force, provided for use of the Social Security number by the Civil Service Commission to identify records kept on federal civil service

employees. The order requires any federal agency establishing a new system of permanent numbers for employee record purposes to use the Social Security number. This program got underway at the same time the Internal Revenue Service started their taxpayer identification project. In 1965 the federal civil service began adding Social Security numbers to the files it maintains on retired employees.

Internal Revenue Service:

Public Law 87-397, enacted on October 5, 1961, requires each taxpayer to furnish an identifying number for tax reporting purposes. The Internal Revenue Service, after much discussion with the Social Security Administration, agreed to use the Social Security number as the taxpayer identification number.

School Data Processing Systems:

The rapid development of electronic data processing capability brought with it requests from schools, colleges, and universities for permission to use the Social Security number in their in-house numbering systems. These systems were to be used to trace the progress of pupils throughout their school lives across district, county and state lines. Many school systems wanted to assign Social Security numbers as early as kindergarten or the first grade.

Department of Defense:

The Defense Department in 1967 started to use an individual's Social Security number as the military serial number. The Veterans Administration began to do the same thing in 1966, as a hospital admission number and for other record-keeping purposes.

General Welfare/Entitlement Programs:

The food stamp program, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and other welfare plans require the applicant to provide a Social Security number.

State Governments:

State governments are authorized to use the Social Security number as an identifier for any tax, public assistance, drivers license or motor vehicle registration programs under their jurisdiction.

As we can see, the historical basis for the use of the Social Security number as an identifier was well established, even twenty years ago. The decade of the 1980's brought about a massive expansion in the Social Security number as a personal identifier. The public's resistance was almost nil and in fact the public is generally not aware of what is happening.

This phase of Social Security number identification involves what is known as Data Matching. This was not possible until the vast majority of government records were maintained on computer. Almost all Americans will be subjected to Data Matching at some point in their lives. In the next chapter we will examine this in detail.

Chapter 3

Social Security Data Matching

The federal and state governments have seized upon a new tool for invading our privacy with vigor. This tool is called computer matching, and now the federal government does it extensively, and as time passes, more and more state governments are doing the same. What is computer data matching? In short it involves government agencies using personal data collected on an individual for one purpose for another purpose altogether. The hallmark of privacy with any type of governmental agency is for the individual providing the information to know that it will not be released to other agencies to create a sort of "master file" on him. The rise of computer based records and software programs that allow individual databases to be merged has encouraged the growth of this practice. Only an informed and outraged citizenry can prevent the practice from growing even wider.

Computer data matching got its big push in the early 1980's. Public outrage over welfare fraud as well as fraud in other government entitlement programs demanded that action be taken. There are very few people around who do not remember the much-used example of the welfare mother who collected benefits for thirty different children and

"earned" about $150,000 a year from various welfare programs. A frenzy was also created about the thousands of people who owe money on long past due government student loans that were at the same time receiving income tax refunds in the mail. The federal government had a solution, but little did the public know that this solution would unleash the government computers and create snooping of enormous proportions.

The first people subjected to the new computer matching programs were the government employees themselves. All present and future federal job applicants would have their names, birthdates and Social Security numbers sent to various government departments to determine if they owed back taxes, government loans, child support payments, and if in the case of males, had registered with the Selective Service System. The enabling legislation in Congress created gaping holes in the Privacy Act legislation that had previously protected such data.

The test program worked as one might expect it to. Thousands of government employees found that their expected income tax refund checks were diverted and that their paychecks were being garnisheed for back child support, alimony or taxes. However, at the same time hundreds of other government employees, because of incorrect data in the computer, had their wages wrongly garnisheed and were the subjects of Internal Revenue Service enforcement action. The media chose to play up the great success of the test program and ignored the many innocent people caught up in the net and the corrosive effect it would have on personal privacy.

The next phase of the program involved changing the laws enough to allow greater data sharing and exchange with various state governments. The crux of this would be that any persons applying for any state-run assistance program of any type, where there was any federal money involved at all, would be subjected to this data matching. A new milestone was reached in this snooping in 1989 when the federal government and the states came to a landmark agreement on finding delinquent mothers and fathers.

This program allows the federal government to actively become an agent of the various states in enforcing child support, alimony, and other family maintenance agreements. The agreement said that the

federal government would search its databanks to find information on these individuals only if at the time of birth of a child the state attempted to get the Social Security numbers of both parents. Why the Social Security numbers? Because with this number the federal government can very efficiently search its records at the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, Veterans Administration, Selective Service, and a myriad of other agencies.

In actual operation the states will send to the federal government a listing of all parents they wish to find. This list on computer tape would then be run against the files of the aforementioned agencies. When a hit was made, that federal agency would then forward to the state government whatever information it has on the individual. It also allows the states to put out a "computer alert" for someone with the federal government and be notified when a fresh input into the system of federal databanks has been made.

The question in your mind may be what is the problem with this, if it is only used to catch deadbeats and lowlife types? The tragedy is in what has been lost in terms of privacy and how programs like this push us ever closer to the concept of one huge national database that is centrally run and contains everything on everyone. The other social concept lost is that a person, unless he has given reason for others to think so, should not automatically be suspected of being a tax cheat or a parent fleeing his obligations.

When the government takes your name and number and runs them to find a "hit," they are saying until the computer responds with "no trace" or "clear name," a little bit of suspicion lingers. The other problem, which is asserting itself more and more, is when very large scale computer data matching is done, thousands of people are wrongfully ensnared in the net. The politicians like to tell us that these computer programs have built-in safeguards and that they are 99.99% accurate. Well, if I matched 10 million names at 99.99% accuracy rate, that means over 1000 people would be falsely accused. Would you want to be one of the 1000? If this practice continues and is expanded to include more databanks you may have a chance to find out!

The second major impetus for the vast expansion of Social Security number usage in the 1980's as an identifier came with the passage of

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This act created a host of new data gathering and record keeping on all workers in the United States. This program may be the genesis of an eventual usage of the Social Security card as a true national identity document.

Chapter 4

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) established conditions under which an estimated two million illegal aliens residing in the United States could be granted amnesty and subsequent citizenship. IRCA also changed the entry procedures of aliens into the country and their control while here.

A major effect of the law is that all prospective employees, whether first entering the job market or changing jobs, must present to employers evidence of their identity and employment eligibility. Currently there are an estimated seven million employers in the United States. Each year, about 65 million individuals change jobs or seek employment for the first time.

Among the documents that are acceptable evidence of employment eligibility is the Social Security card, which is widely expected to be used to comply with the law. Because of the key role of the Social Security card the federal government is taking a look at options to make the cards more resistant to counterfeiting.

IRCA provides that certain illegal aliens who have continuously resided in the United States since January 1, 1982, can apply for am-

nesty. The act contains other provisions aimed at better controlling the flow of illegal aliens by denying them employment, their main reason for coming to the United States. IRCA placed certain responsibilities on employers when hiring employees. The act requires employers to verify that employees hired after November 6, 1986, are who they claim to be and that they are eligible to work in the United States. Beginning June 1, 1987, employers must complete for each employee an Employment Eligibility Verification (Form I-9), certifying that certain documents were reviewed, and retain it for at least 3 years. A copy of the I-9 and a list of acceptable identity and employment eligibility documents are shown in Figures 4 and 5. These completed forms will be inspected by either the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Department of Labor during preannounced visits to employers to verify that they are complying with the requirements.

Job applicants may use any of 17 documents to establish employment eligibility. Seven of these documents are specifically authorized under IRCA:

- A U.S. Passport
- A certificate of U.S. citizenship
- A certificate of naturalization
- An unexpired foreign passport if the passport has an appropriate unexpired endorsement of the Attorney General authorizing the individual to work
- A resident alien card or alien registration card
- A Social Security card
- A birth certificate.

The first five documents above also can be used to establish identity under the law. The other 10 employment eligibility documents — most issued by INS — have been authorized by regulation. SSN cards or birth certificates are the documents likely to be used by most people.

To prove their identity, job seekers may furnish 1 of 21 allowable documents, including a drivers license, a school identification card, or voter registration card.

In signing the I-9, the employers must certify that they "have examined the documents presented... and they appear to be genuine" and relate to the prospective employee. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in employer sanctions and fines. Employers are prohibited from discriminating against any individual on the basis of foreign appearance, language, or name.

IRCA mandated that the integrity of the Social Security card and systems for validating its use be studied. IRCA specified that any changes proposed to the card by the President as a result of the act required one year's advance notice and prior Congressional review. Futher, any costs associated with developing or implementing such a change must be paid from general revenues and not the Social Security Trust Funds. In addition, the act states that it shall not be construed to authorize, directly or indirectly, the establishment, issuance, or use of a national identification card.

Among the studies the act required relative to the verification of employment eligibility are:

- Three annual presidential reports on the employment verification system (to be issued after the first year of implementation). Each report is to analyze the system's adequacy and describe the development and implementation of changes to the system
- A report by the Attorney General on the potential use of a telephone verification program for determining the employment eligibility of aliens
- A study by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) on the feasibility and cost of a Social Security number validation system to help employers comply with the act.

It should be clear from the foregoing that now the Social Security number has assumed a de-facto role as identification to validate one's ability to work legally within the United States. Not surprisingly, the number of vendors of unofficial Social Security cards increased dramatically after this law was passed.

As usually happens when bureaucrats try to shut one door another one opens. It may seem on the surface that now for a person to work

in the United States they must first possess a Social Security card in accordance with IRCA. This, however, is not the case. IRCA was designed to allow a combination of other documents to be used in lieu of a Social Security card to establish employment eligibility. These include birth certificates, drivers licenses, state-issued identification cards, and other "commonly accepted identification documents." Needless to say, these documents can be decent forgeries that will slip past the scrutiny of most employers. For new identity seekers this is a valuable loophole that can be exploited later on.

Clearly the only way that Social Security numbers can function as a reliable indicator of employment eligibility is if some sort of on-line verification system existed that employers could use at the time of hiring.

A pilot project of just this sort was carried out by the Social Security Administration in 1987 to test the feasibility of such a verification system. The verification unit was based in the Dallas office of the Social Security Administration. Employers would provide the prospective employee's name, social security number and date of birth. A Social Security Administration employee checks the database to verify that Social Security Administration records show that the number was issued to the person named and with that date of birth. If the information provided does not agree with the Social Security Administration records, the employer is advised to tell the prospective employee to contact a Social Security office for resolution.

Through December 15, 1987, employers had made about 13,500 calls to verify 23,158 numbers of prospective employees. The Social Security Administration was able to verify 81 percent of the numbers. A name mismatch was the primary reason the unit could not verify the numbers. Other reasons included the date of birth differed, the number provided was invalid, or the individual was not authorized to work.

Employers in high-turnover industries including construction companies, building trades, temporary employment agencies, and food service companies were most likely to contact the Social Security Administration to verify employee numbers.

The project provides some assurance to employers that the Social Security card presented by prospective employees is valid and the individual presenting it is the owner. This verification could reduce the number of individuals using:

- fraudulent cards with invalid numbers,
- nonwork or restricted cards, and
- cards belonging to children or other persons where the age entered differs significantly from that of the bearer of the card.

This system would not, however, prevent individuals from sharing cards or from fraudulently obtaining valid cards.

Nor can this pilot program be used to project the results of a national verification project, for a number of reasons. This pilot is voluntary, and less than 2 percent of the employers in the area have used it. In addition, the three cities selected are in an area with a large illegal population, which could skew the results of verifications attempted. Lastly, the pilot was a manual process in that SSA employees handled the calls manually. A national verification system, if one were to be established, would likely use an automated system as much as possible.

While initially intended to be a 6 month pilot, the pilot was still operating as of January 7, 1988. No decisions had been made on the project's future.

Another option for reducing fraudulent use of the Social Security card involves placing personal identifying data on it to allow it to be linked to the bearer. Personal identifying data can include height, weight, eye color, a photograph, a fingerprint, or some other information that can be used to verify the bearer's identity. However, including such data could be construed as a step toward using the card as an identity document, which may be in conflict with IRCA.

Although the card's integrity could be enhanced by adding a photograph, doing so would require periodic reissuance to account for changes in appearance over time. Identifying data, such as height, weight, and eye color, as is shown on most drivers licenses could also be added. Again, periodic reissuance would be required to keep the information current and usable.

More reliable identifiers, such as fingerprints and the unique characteristics of the retina and voice, are available but involve the use of specialized equipment and technical skills. These identifiers would result in a system that is costly and impractical for general use, because of the need for computer capability to verify the data, or if done manually, review by a technical specialist. For example, a computerized system using fingerprints would cost an estimated $30,000 for a terminal that reads and verifies the fingerprints on the card. In addition, these identifiers, especially fingerprints, have a criminal-like connotation, which would cause a negative public reaction.

One identifier that could be placed on the card is the date of birth. Including the date of birth could reduce some of the present misuses of the card and would give employers some assurance that the user is the bearer of the card. For example, including the date of birth would eliminate some of the sharing of Social Security cards that currently occurs. Most notably, alien parents would no longer be able to use the card of a U.S. born child as their own. However, including any additional data would increase the use of the card as an identity document.

Employment Eligibility Verification

NOTICE: Authority for collecting the information on this form is in Title 8, United States Code, Section 1324A, which requires employers to verify employment eligibility of individuals on a form approved by the Attorney General. This form will be used to verify the individual's eligibility for employment in the United States. Failure to present this form for inspection to officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or Department of Labor within the time period specified by regulation, or improper completion or retention of this form, may be a violation of the above law and may result in a civil money penalty.

Section 1. Instructions to Employee/Preparer for completing this form

Instructions for the employee.

All employees, upon being hired, must complete Section 1 of this form. Any person hired after November 6, 1986 must complete this form. (For the purpose of completion of this form the term "hired" applies to those employed, recruited or referred for a fee.)

All employees must print or type their complete name, address, date of birth, and Social Security Number. The block which correctly indicates the employee's immigration status must be checked. If the second block is checked, the employee's Alien Registration Number must be provided. If the third block is checked, the employee's Alien Registration Number *or* Admission Number must be provided, as well as the date of expiration of that status, if it expires.

All employees whose present names differ from birth names, because of marriage or other reasons, must print or type their birth names in the appropriate space of Section 1. Also, employees whose names change after employment verification should report these changes to their employer.

All employees must sign and date the form.

Instructions for the preparer of the form, if not the employee

If a person assists the employee with completing this form, the preparer must certify the form by signing it and printing or typing his or her complete name and address.

Section 2. Instructions to Employer for completing this form

(For the purpose of completion of this form, the term "employer" applies to employers and those who recruit or refer for a fee.)

Employers must complete this section by examining evidence of identity and employment eligibility, and

- checking the appropriate box in List A *or* boxes in both Lists B and C;
- recording the document identification number and expiration date (if any);
- recording the type of form if not specifically identified in the list;
- signing the certification section.

NOTE: Employers are responsible for reverifying employment eligibility of employees whose employment eligibility documents carry an expiration date.

Copies of documentation presented by an individual for the purpose of establishing identity and employment eligibility may be copied and retained for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this form and no other purpose. Any copies of documentation made for this purpose should be maintained with this form.

Name changes of employees which occur after preparation of this form should be recorded on the form by lining through the old name, printing the new name and the reason (such as marriage), and dating and initialing the changes. Employers should not attempt to delete or erase the old name in any fashion.

RETENTION OF RECORDS.

The completed form must be retained by the employer for

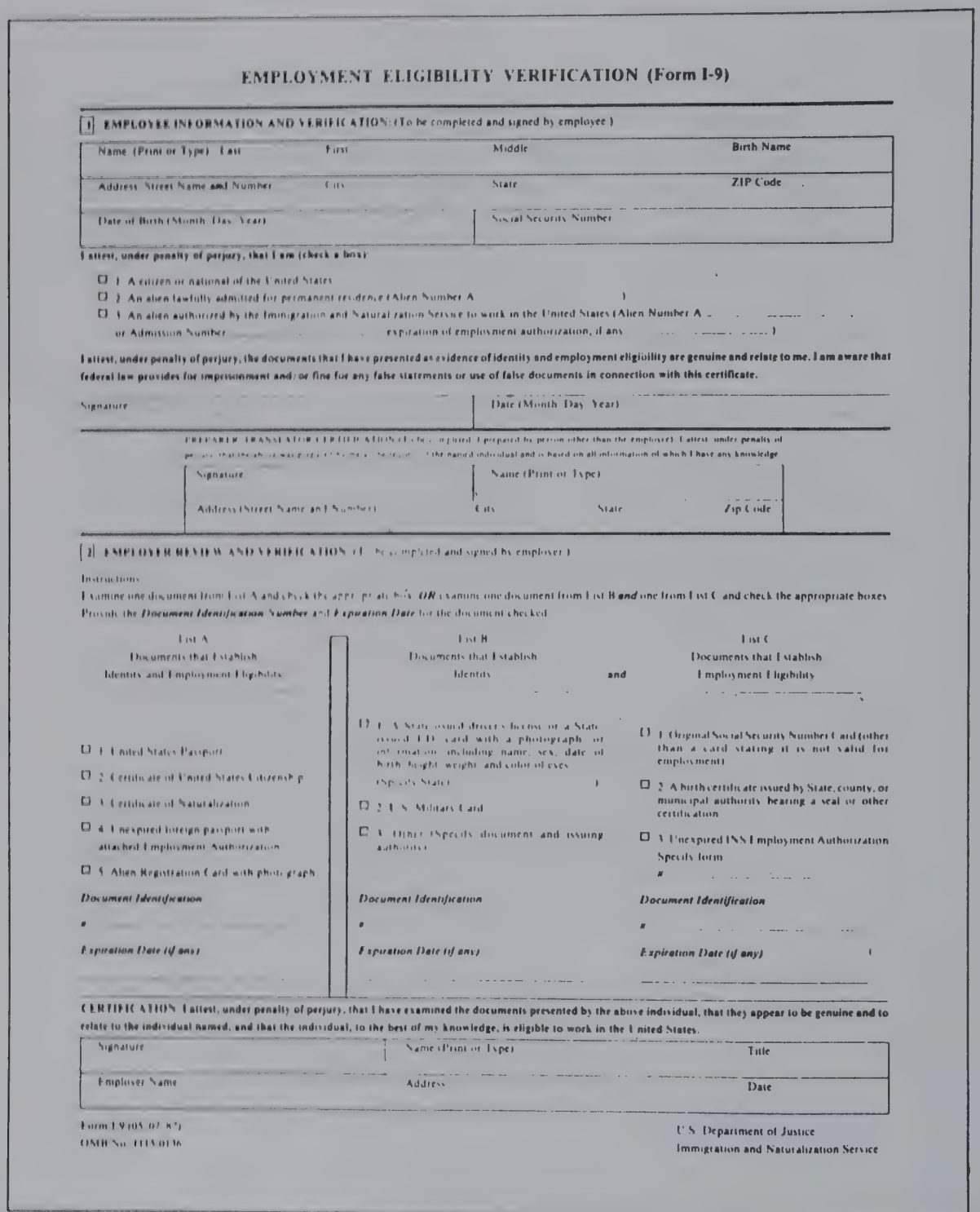
- three years after the date of hiring, or
- one year after the date the employment is terminated, whichever is later.

Employers may photocopy or reprint this form as necessary.

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB #1115-0136
Form I-9 (05-07-87)

Figure 4: *Instructions for Completing the Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9*



EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION (Form I-9)

[1] EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION: (To be completed and signed by employee.)

Name (Print or Type) Last	First	Middle	Birth Name
Address Street Name and Number	City	State	ZIP Code
Date of Birth (Month Day Year)	Social Security Number		

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I am (check a box):

☐ 1 A citizen or national of the United States
☐ 2 An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (Alien Number A)
☐ 3 An alien authorized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to work in the United States (Alien Number A
or Admission Number expiration of employment authorization, if any)

I attest, under penalty of perjury, the documents that I have presented as evidence of identity and employment eligibility are genuine and relate to me. I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fine for any false statements or use of false documents in connection with this certificate.

Signature	Date (Month Day Year)

PREPARER/TRANSLATOR CERTIFICATION (If required, I prepared by person other than the employee.) I attest, under penalty of perjury, that the above was prepared by me at the request of the named individual and is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.

Signature	Name (Print or Type)		
Address (Street Name and Number)	City	State	Zip Code

[2] EMPLOYER REVIEW AND VERIFICATION (To be completed and signed by employer.)

Instructions:
Examine one document from List A and check the appropriate box, *OR* examine one document from List B *and* one from List C and check the appropriate boxes. Provide the *Document Identification Number* and *Expiration Date* for the document checked.

List A Documents that Establish Identity and Employment Eligibility		List B Documents that Establish Identity	and	List C Documents that Establish Employment Eligibility
☐ 1 United States Passport		☐ 1 A State-issued driver's license or a State-issued I.D. card with a photograph or information, including name, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes (Specify State)		☐ 1 Original Social Security Number Card (other than a card stating it is not valid for employment)
☐ 2 Certificate of United States Citizenship				☐ 2 A birth certificate issued by State, county, or municipal authority bearing a seal or other certification
☐ 3 Certificate of Naturalization		☐ 2 U.S. Military Card		
☐ 4 Unexpired foreign passport with attached Employment Authorization		☐ 3 Other (Specify document and issuing authority)		☐ 3 Unexpired INS Employment Authorization Specify form #
☐ 5 Alien Registration Card with photograph				
Document Identification #		*Document Identification* #		*Document Identification* #
Expiration Date (if any)		*Expiration Date (if any)*		*Expiration Date (if any)*

CERTIFICATION: I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have examined the documents presented by the above individual, that they appear to be genuine and to relate to the individual named, and that the individual, to the best of my knowledge, is eligible to work in the United States.

Signature	Name (Print or Type)	Title
Employer Name	Address	Date

Form I-9 (05-07-85)
OMB No. 1115-0136

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Figure 5: *Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9*

Chapter 5

The New Identity Ramifications

The new identity seeker must be aware of the many uses that the private sector makes of the Social Security number. The new identity seeker must understand how these private sector snoopers can be sidestepped. The beginning of the process is to create a Social Security number that matches your background. There are two main considerations to bear in mind. First is that the area number of your Social Security number should match the background you are trying to project. One pointer to keep in mind is if you use an area number from a large state there is a greater chance that you will accidentally pick a number that is actively being used by someone else. This is especially common in the Southwest where large numbers of illegal aliens are working under false Social Security numbers. The real holder of the number often is surprised by an Internal Revenue Service notice of deficiency in the amount of taxes paid, or in some cases an outright audit.

The second pointer to be aware of is that now the Social Security Administration keeps a listing of all Social Security numbers that were issued to people who have died. The way to avoid accidentally picking

one of these numbers is to consult the geographic and chronological distribution of Social Security numbers in the Appendix to this section.

The way to use this table is to first select the state which you wish to come from. This state will have a certain number of area numbers assigned to it. Find this state and area number on the chart. As you go across the chart it will tell you what the highest group number issued under that particular area was for a given year. The chart only runs up to the year 1978, but through reading the chart you can get a good idea of what older issued Social Security numbers to avoid.

The final check to make is to consult the highest Social Security group chart. This chart is current for numbers issued through the end of 1983. Even though it is a bit dated, a little common sense will allow you to make good use of it. If the highest group number issued within a given area was, say, 08, it is pretty unlikely that a group number 99 under this area will be issued any time soon.

The last four digits are sequential serial numbers that run from 0001 and 9999. I suggest that you pick a serial number with four different digits. This way you further remove the possibility of ever using a real number.

Once you have created your new Social Security number, the next step is to begin using it in place of the old number, or in the case of the new identity seeker, as a foundation document. The quickest way to do this is to purchase one of those mail order insurance policies that provide supplemental income if you are in the hospital. The application will ask for your Social Security number and this will be reported to the Medical Information Bureau along with your name and birthdate. The Medical Information Bureau acts as a sort of credit bureau for insurance companies. If you are involved in identity change efforts the policy will provide you with a nice plastic identification card.

The next step in hardening your new Social Security number is to open up a bank account under this number. This is very easy to do, because you are never asked to show your Social Security card itself, although mail order cards are easily available. Once you have given this number at the bank all of the interest you earn on the account will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service under this number. No

problem is caused by this because the IRS does not verify Social Security numbers. As long as nobody else has the same number there will be no problem.

What about the Social Security bureaucrats themselves? It is interesting what happens when Social Security receives withholding payments under the never-issued Social Security number. Eventually the Social Security Administration will send a letter to the employer requesting that they obtain the correct number from the employee. Unless it appears to be a case of an illegal immigrant, this is the extent of Social Security inquiries. Social Security will keep posting the withholdings to the account under the assumed number with a notation in the file that there is an error in the number.

The other benefit of obtaining a new Social Security number is that it isolates you from all sorts of negative data files, even if you do not change your name. Arrest records, bad driving records, a poor credit history, and a bad employment record can all be jettisoned by creating a new Social Security number.

Appendix to Section II

Social Security Number List

As part of your identity change you will be required to use a bogus interim Social Security number. The following list provides a guide to the current number series in use for each state. You will also notice at the bottom of the list, is a group of new number series that are coming into use. These numbers should be avoided. Remember that your Social Security number should match the "background" that you are trying to present.

Alabama	416-424	Hawaii	575-576
Alaska	574	Idaho	518-519
Arizona	526-527	Illinois	318-361
Arkansas	429-432	Indiana	303-317
California	545-573	Iowa	478-485
Colorado	521-524	Kansas	509-515
Connecticut	040-049	Kentucky	400-407
Delaware	221-222	Louisiana	433-439
D.C.	577-579	Maine	004-007
Florida	261-267	Maryland	212-220
Georgia	252-260	Massachusetts	010-034

Michigan	362-386
Minnesota	468-477
Mississippi	425-428
Missouri	486-500
Montana	516-517
Nebraska	505-508
Nevada	530
New Hampshire	001-003
New Jersey	135-158
New Mexico	525 & 585
New York	050-134
North Carolina	237-246
North Dakota	501-502
Ohio	268-302
Oklahoma	440-448
Oregon	540-544
Pennsylvania	159-211
Rhode Island	035-039
South Carolina	247-251
South Dakota	503-504
Tennessee	408-415
Texas	449-467
Utah	528-529
Vermont	008-009
Virginia	223-231
Washington	531-539
West Virginia	223-231
Wisconsin	387-399
Wyoming	520

Additions

Arizona	600-601
California	602-626
Florida	589-595
Mississippi	587-588
New Mexico	585
North Carolina	232

Miscellaneous

Virgin Islands	580
Puerto Rico	580-584
Guam, Samoa & Pacific Terr.	586
Railroad Ret.	700-728

APPENDIX A

HIGHEST SSN GROUP ISSUED
AS OF 12/06/83

NOTE: GROUP 00 - 5 NOT A VALID GROUP - IS FOR PROGRAM PURPOSES ONLY

| | | |

APPENDIX B

Geographic and Chronologic Distribution of SSN's

(This Listing is Available for the Calendar Years 1951-1978, Only.)

1. The SSN area numbers are listed sequentially in the column labeled area.

2. The geographic breakdown of SSN areas is reflected in the column labeled State or Possession.

3. The group numbers are listed in rows adjacent to their respective area numbers.

4. The calendar years, 1951 - 1978 are sequentially listed in the top row of each page.

The group number reflected in a particular calendar year represents the highest group issued in that year, a comparison to the previous year will indicate whether more than one group had been issued. For example, in area 450 groups 37 and 39 were issued in 1976 and groups 43 and 45 were issued in 1978.

Social Security Number
Configuration

The social security number consists of nine digits divided into three parts and separated by hyphens as follows: 000-00-0000. The first three digits, except in the 700 series, identify the area of issuance. The 700 series indicates issuance to employees in the railroad industry, through June 30, 1963. At that time new number issuances in this series were discontinued. The next two digits break the numbers within areas into convenient groups. The last four digits are a straight numerical series from 0001 through 9999 within each group.

Within each area, the odd groups, 01 through 09, and even groups, 10 through 98, are printed first. Then the even groups, 02 through 08, and the odd groups, 11 through 99, are printed. For example, SSN's with area and group 223-02 were issued in 1974 whereas those in area and group 223-40 had been issued in 1951.

In certain situations, groups within areas have been allocated to different geographical locations. These are as follows:

Area 232: Group 30 allocated to North Carolina by transfer from West Virginia.

Area 580: Group 01-18 allocated to the Virgin Islands; groups 20 and above allocated to Puerto Rico.

Area 586: Groups 01-18 allocated to Guam, groups 20-28 allocated to American Samoa; Groups 30-58 reserved for possible future allocation to other Pacific possessions or trust territories; groups 60-78 allocated during initial registration of armed service personnel for assignment to those who were natives of the Philippine Islands; groups 80 and above not allocated.

| DATE OF POSSESSION | AGE | 18 | | |

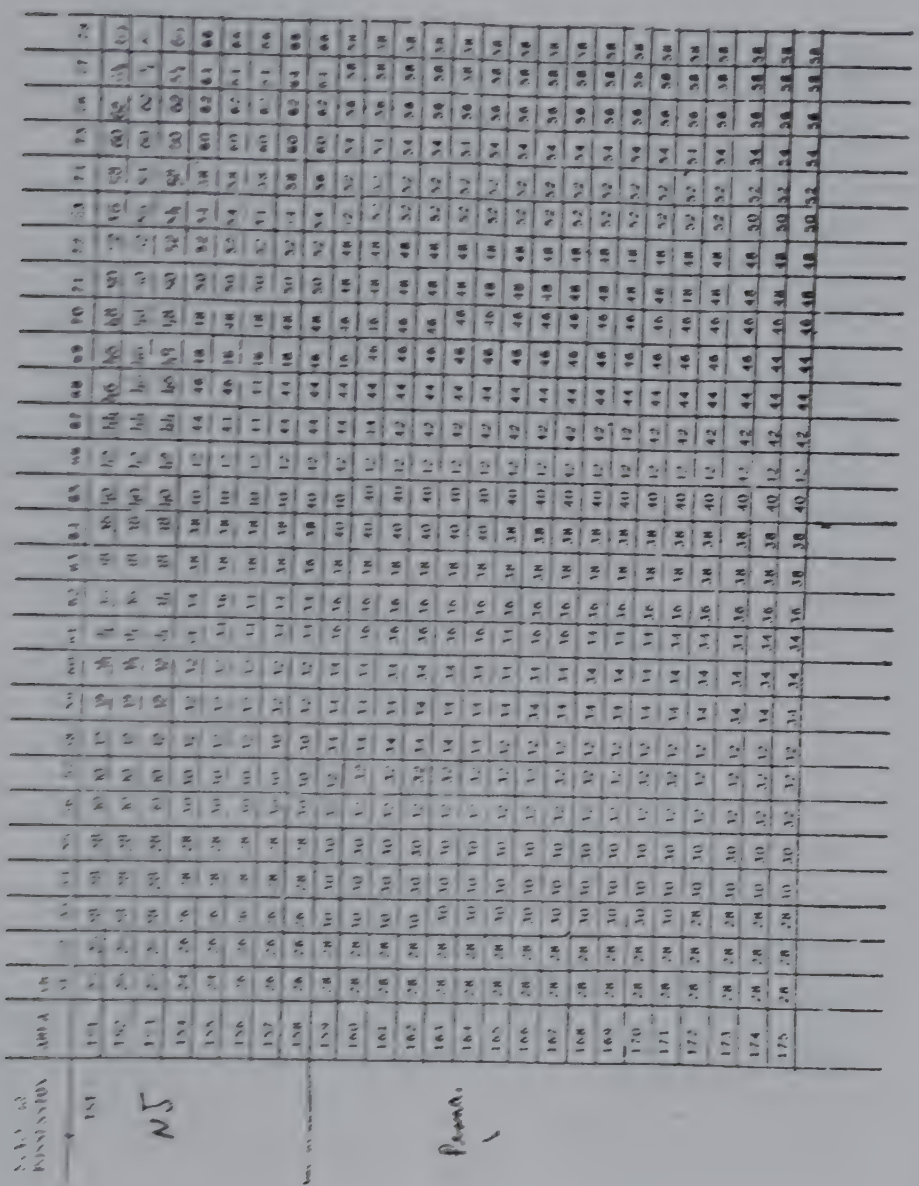
STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	051	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	60	60	62
	052	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	60	60	62
	053	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	60	60	62
	054	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	60	60	62
	055	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	056	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	057	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	058	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	059	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	060	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	061	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	062	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	063	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	064	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	065	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	066	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	067	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	068	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	069	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	070	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	071	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	072	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	073	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	074	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62
	075	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	62

N.y

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	YR 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
N.Y.	076	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	077	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	078	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	079	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	080	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	081	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	082	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62
	083	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	084	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	085	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	086	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	087	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	088	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	089	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	090	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	091	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	42	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	092	26	28	28	30	30	32	[illegible]	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	093	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	094	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	095	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	096	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	097	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	098	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	099	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60
	100	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	60

STATE OF POSSESSION	AREA	YP																																			
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78								
	101	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	102	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	103	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	104	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	105	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	106	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	107	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	108	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	109	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	110	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	111	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	112	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	113	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	114	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	115	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	116	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	117	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	118	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	119	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	120	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	121	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	122	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	123	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60								
	124	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60								
	125	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60								

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	YR 21	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
N.Y.	126	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	50	52	54	54	54	58	58	60
	127	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	54	58	58	60
	128	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	50	52	54	54	54	58	58	60
	129	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	54	58	58	60
	130	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	50	52	54	54	54	58	58	60
	131	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	52	52	54	58	58	60
	132	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	50	52	52	52	54	58	58	60
	133	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	52	52	54	58	58	60
	134	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	52	52	52	54	58	58	60
New Jersey	135	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68
	136	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68
	137	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68
	138	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68
	139	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	48	50	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68
	140	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	68
	141	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	68
	142	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	68
	143	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	66
	144	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	66
	145	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	66
	146	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	66
	147	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	48	52	56	58	58	60	64	66	66
	148	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	58	60	62	66	66
	149	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	48	52	56	58	58	60	62	66	66
	150	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	48	52	56	58	58	60	62	66	66



POSSESSION																																							
	AGE	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	176	34	34	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	177	34	34	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	178	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	179	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	180	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	181	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	182	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	183	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	184	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	185	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	186	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	187	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	188	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	189	28	28	28	28	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	190	26	28	28	28	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	191	26	28	28	28	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	192	26	28	28	28	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	193	26	28	28	28	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	194	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	195	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	196	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	197	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	198	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	199	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	200	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58

Penna.

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Penna	201	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	202	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	203	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	204	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	205	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	206	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	207	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58
	208	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	56
	209	26	26	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	56
	210	26	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	56
Md.	211	26	26	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	56
	212	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	50	52	54	56	58	62	64	66	70	72	76	80	82	86	90	92
	213	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	42	42	44	46	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	68	70	72	76	80	82	86	90	92
	214	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	50	52	54	56	58	62	64	66	70	72	76	80	82	86	90	90
	215	32	32	34	36	38	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	50	50	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	80	82	86	88	90
	216	32	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	50	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90
	217	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	56	58	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90
	218	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	48	50	52	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90
	219	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	48	50	52	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90
	220	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	48	50	52	56	58	60	62	66	68	72	76	78	80	84	88	90
Del.	221	22	22	24	24	26	26	26	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	36	38	40	42	42	44	46	52	54	58	60	60	60
	222	20	20	22	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	28	28	30	32	34	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	52	54	56	58	60	60
Va.	223	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	66	68	70	74	76	80	82	86	88	90	96	92	96	98	115	117
	224	40	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	66	68	70	74	76	80	82	84	88	90	96	92	96	98	115	117
	225	40	44	46	46	48	52	52	54	56	58	58	60	66	68	70	74	76	80	82	84	88	90	96	92	96	98	115	117

STATE OR POSSESSION	AUFA	49 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Va.	226	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	64	68	70	74	76	80	82	84	88	90	96	02	06	11	13	17
	227	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	64	68	70	74	76	78	82	84	88	90	96	02	06	11	13	15
	228	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	68	70	74	76	78	82	84	86	90	96	02	06	11	13	15
	229	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	78	82	84	86	90	96	02	04	08	13	15
	230	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	78	80	84	86	90	94	02	04	08	13	15
	231	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	74	78	80	84	86	88	92	98	04	08	13	15
W Va & N Car	232	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	92	94	02	04	06	11	13	15		
	233	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	98	04	06	11	13	15		
W. Va.	234	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	98	04	06	11	13	15
	235	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	66	68	70	70	74	76	78	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	98	02	06	08	13	13
	236	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	66	68	70	74	76	78	80	84	86	88	90	92	94	98	02	06	08	11	13
North Carolina	237	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	76	80	82	86	90	92	94	98	02	04	11	15	19	23	27	29
	238	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	74	78	80	82	86	90	92	94	98	02	04	11	15	19	23	27	29
	239	48	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	86	90	92	94	98	02	04	11	15	19	23	25	29
	240	50	50	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	82	86	88	92	94	98	02	04	11	15	19	23	25	27
	241	48	50	52	54	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	86	88	92	94	98	02	04	11	15	19	23	25	27
	242	50	50	52	54	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90	94	96	02	04	11	15	19	23	25	27
	243	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90	94	96	02	04	11	15	19	23	25	27
	244	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90	94	96	02	04	11	15	17	21	25	27
	245	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	84	88	90	94	96	02	04	11	15	17	21	25	27
	246	48	50	52	54	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	84	88	90	92	96	02	04	11	15	17	21	25	27
South Carolina	247	54	52	58	58	62	64	66	68	70	74	76	78	82	84	88	94	96	98	04	06	11	13	19	25	31	33	37	39
	248	54	52	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	84	88	94	96	98	04	06	11	13	19	25	29	33	37	39
	249	52	52	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	82	84	88	92	96	98	02	06	08	13	19	25	29	33	37	39
	250	52	52	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	82	84	88	92	94	98	02	06	08	13	19	23	29	33	35	39

STATE OF POSSESSION	AREA	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
South Car.	251	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	82	84	86	96	96	96	02	06	08	13	19	25	29	33	35	37
	252	52	54	56	58	60	60	64	64	66	68	70	72	78	78	88	88	88	92	94	98	02	06	15	19	23	27	29	31
	253	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	68	70	72	78	78	82	88	88	92	94	96	02	06	15	19	23	27	29	31
	254	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	88	88	92	94	98	02	04	15	19	23	27	29	31
	255	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	82	88	88	92	94	96	02	04	15	19	23	27	29	31
Georgia	256	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	88	88	90	94	96	02	04	15	19	23	27	29	31
	257	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	66	68	70	74	76	80	88	88	90	94	96	02	04	15	17	21	27	29	31
	258	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	68	70	74	76	80	88	88	90	94	96	02	04	15	17	21	27	29	31
	259	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	68	70	74	76	80	86	86	90	92	96	02	04	15	17	21	25	27	29
	260	50	52	54	54	56	60	62	62	64	66	68	70	74	76	80	86	86	90	92	96	02	04	51	17	21	25	27	29
	261	48	50	52	54	58	60	62	64	68	70	74	78	88	94	98	11	13	19	23	31	35	39	51	61	67	75	81	87
	262	50	50	52	54	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	80	86	94	98	11	13	19	23	29	35	39	51	59	67	75	81	87
	263	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	70	72	78	88	92	98	11	13	17	23	29	35	39	51	59	67	75	81	85
	264	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	70	72	78	86	90	98	13	13	17	23	29	35	39	51	59	67	75	81	85
Florida	265	48	50	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	68	72	76	86	92	98	13	13	17	23	29	35	39	51	59	67	73	81	85
	266	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	66	70	72	76	86	92	98	11	13	17	23	29	35	39	51	59	67	73	81	85
	267	48	50	50	54	56	58	60	62	66	68	72	76	86	92	98	11	17	17	23	29	33	39	49	59	67	73	79	85
	268	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	50	52	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	269	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	270	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	271	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	38	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	272	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	38	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	56	56	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	273	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	72	72	74
	274	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	38	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74
Ohio	275	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74

STATE OF POSSESSION

Ohio

AREA	YR 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
276	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74
277	30	32	32	32	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74
278	30	32	32	32	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	50	50	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
279	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	48	50	52	56	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
280	30	32	32	32	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
281	30	32	32	32	34	36	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
282	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	48	50	50	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
283	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	48	50	50	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	72
284	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	48	50	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
285	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	48	50	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
286	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	46	50	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
287	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
288	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
289	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
290	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
291	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	64	66	68	70	72	72
292	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	48	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	62	66	68	70	72	72
293	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	62	66	68	70	72	72
294	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	44	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	62	64	68	70	72	72
295	28	30	32	32	32	34	36	36	38	38	38	40	42	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	62	64	68	70	72	72
296	28	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	38	40	44	44	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	62	64	68	70	70	72
297	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	38	40	44	44	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	56	62	64	68	70	70	72
298	28	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	44	44	48	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	62	64	68	70	70	72
299	28	30	32	32	32	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	48	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	62	64	66	70	70	72
300	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	44	44	48	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	62	64	66	70	70	72

POSSESSION	AUTA	49	50	51	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Ohio	301	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	62	64	66	70	70	72
	302	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	62	64	66	70	70	72
	303	30	34	34	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	82	82
	304	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	82	82
	305	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	306	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	307	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	308	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	309	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	310	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	311	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	312	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	80	80	82
	313	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	46	46	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	82
	314	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	46	46	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	80	82
	315	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	82
	316	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	56	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	82
	317	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	78	80	80
	318	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	319	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	320	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	52	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	321	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	322	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	323	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	324	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
	325	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	52	54	58	60	62	64	66	66
Indiana																													

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	ZIP 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	326	28	30	28	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	327	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	328	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	329	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	330	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	331	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	332	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	333	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	334	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	335	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	336	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	337	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	338	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	339	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	340	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	341	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	342	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	343	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	344	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	345	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	346	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	347	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	348	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	349	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
	350	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	50	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	66

Illinois

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Illinois	351	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	352	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	353	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	354	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	355	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	356	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	357	28	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	358	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	359	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	40	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	360	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
	361	26	28	28	30	30	32	32	32	34	34	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	58	60	62	64	64
Michigan	362	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	72	74	76	80
	363	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	72	74	76	80
	364	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	72	74	76	80
	365	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	72	74	76	80
	366	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	72	74	76	80
	367	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	74	76	80
	368	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	74	76	80
	369	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	74	76	80
	370	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	74	76	80
	371	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	74	76	78
	372	32	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	76	78
	373	32	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	76	78
	374	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	74	78
	375	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	74	78

STATE OF POSSESSION	AREA	YR 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Michigan	376	32	34	36	36	38	40	40	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	78	82	82
	377	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	78	80	82
	378	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	82
	379	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	82
	380	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	381	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	382	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	383	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	384	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	385	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	50	54	54	58	60	60	62	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	386	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	40	42	44	44	48	48	52	54	54	58	60	60	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
Wisconsin	387	32	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	80	82	80
	388	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	80	82	80
	389	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	80	82	80
	390	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	78	80	80
	391	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	78	80	80
	392	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	80	80
	393	30	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	80	80
	394	32	32	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	80	80
	395	30	32	32	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	76	78	80	80
	396	30	32	32	34	36	38	38	38	40	42	44	44	48	50	50	54	56	58	58	60	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	397	30	32	32	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	56	56	58	60	62	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	398	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	44	44	48	48	50	52	54	58	60	60	62	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
	399	30	32	32	34	34	36	38	38	40	40	44	44	48	48	50	54	54	56	58	60	64	64	70	72	74	78	80	80
Kentucky	400	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	60	62	66	68	72	74	76	78	82	84	86	88	94	98	04	06	08	11

STATE of POSSESSION	AREA	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Kentucky	401	44	46	48	48	52	54	56	56	58	58	60	62	66	66	70	74	76	78	80	84	86	88	92	96	98	06	08	11
	402	44	46	48	48	50	54	54	56	58	58	60	62	66	66	70	74	76	78	80	84	86	88	92	96	96	06	08	11
	403	42	46	46	48	50	54	54	56	56	58	60	62	66	66	70	72	76	78	80	82	86	88	92	96	98	06	08	11
	404	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	78	80	82	86	88	92	96	98	06	08	11
	405	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	76	78	80	82	86	88	92	96	98	06	08	11
	406	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	80	82	84	88	92	96	98	02	08	11
	407	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	68	72	74	76	78	82	84	86	92	96	98	02	08	08
Tennessee	408	54	56	58	58	62	64	66	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	84	86	90	92	96	98	02	06	15	19	23	27	29	29
	409	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	84	88	90	92	94	98	04	06	15	19	23	27	29	29
	410	54	54	56	58	62	64	66	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	84	88	90	92	94	98	02	06	13	19	23	27	29	29
	411	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	84	88	90	92	94	98	02	04	13	19	21	25	27	29
	412	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	84	88	90	92	94	98	02	04	13	19	21	25	27	29
	413	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	70	74	76	80	82	86	88	92	94	96	02	04	13	17	21	25	27	29
	414	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84	86	88	92	94	96	02	04	13	17	21	25	27	29
	415	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	68	70	72	76	78	82	86	88	90	94	96	02	04	13	17	21	25	27	29
Alabama	416	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	80	80	82	84	90	94	96	02	04	06
	417	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	60	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	90	94	96	02	04	04
	418	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	60	64	66	68	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	90	94	96	98	02	04
	419	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	60	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	90	94	96	98	02	04
	420	44	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	80	82	84	90	94	96	98	02	04
	421	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	64	68	70	74	76	76	78	80	82	90	92	96	98	02	04
	422	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	68	72	74	76	76	78	80	82	90	92	96	98	02	04
	423	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	84	88	92	94	98	02	04
	424	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	88	92	94	98	02	04
Miss.	425	62	64	68	70	74	78	82	84	86	88	90	94	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	02	08	11	17	21	25	29	31	33

POSSESSION	APEA	VII																																				
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78									
Miss.	426	60	64	68	70	74	78	80	82	86	88	90	92	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	02	06	11	17	21	25	29	33	33									
	427	60	64	66	68	74	78	80	82	84	88	90	92	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	02	06	11	15	21	25	29	29	31									
	428	62	64	66	68	74	76	80	82	84	86	90	92	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	02	06	11	15	19	23	29	29	31									
Ark.	429	62	62	66	66	70	74	74	76	78	80	82	86	88	90	96	98	02	04	08	11	15	17	25	29	33	35	39	41									
	430	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	75	78	80	82	84	88	90	96	98	02	04	06	11	13	17	23	27	31	35	37	39									
	431	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	75	78	80	82	84	88	90	94	98	02	04	06	11	13	17	23	27	31	35	37	39									
	432	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	75	76	78	82	84	88	90	94	98	02	04	06	11	13	15	23	27	31	34	37	39									
Louisiana	433	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	80	84	86	90	94	98	02	06	15	19	25	29	33	35									
	434	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	68	72	74	78	82	86	90	92	98	02	06	15	19	25	29	33	35									
	435	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	78	82	86	88	92	96	02	06	13	19	25	29	31	35									
	436	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	82	86	88	92	96	02	06	13	19	23	29	31	35									
	437	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	60	62	64	66	72	74	78	82	84	88	92	96	02	06	13	19	23	29	31	35									
	438	46	48	50	52	56	56	58	60	60	62	64	68	70	74	78	82	86	88	92	96	02	06	13	19	23	27	31	33									
	439	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	78	82	88	88	92	96	02	04	13	17	23	27	31	33									
Okla.	440	34	36	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	62	66	68	70	72	74	74									
	441	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	62	66	68	70	72	74	74									
	442	32	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	62	66	68	70	72	74	74									
	443	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	66	68	70	72	74	74									
	444	32	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	66	68	70	72	72	74									
	445	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	66	68	70	72	72	74									
	446	34	34	36	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	68	70	72	72	74									
	447	32	34	36	38	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	72	74									
	448	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	58	60	64	66	70	72	72	74									
Texas	449	34	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	56	58	58	60	64	66	70	72	72	74									
	450	32	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	56	56	58	58	60	64	66	70	72	72	74									

STATE OR POSSESSION	AREA	VII 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Texas	451	54	56	58	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	82	84	88	92	96	98	04	08	13	15	23	29	33	39	41	45
	452	52	56	58	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84	88	92	96	98	04	08	11	15	23	29	33	39	41	45
	453	54	54	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	80	84	88	92	94	98	04	08	13	15	23	29	33	39	41	43
	454	52	56	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	72	76	80	82	88	92	94	98	04	06	13	15	23	29	33	39	41	43
	455	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	68	72	72	76	80	84	88	92	94	98	04	08	13	15	23	29	33	37	41	43
	456	54	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	68	70	74	76	80	84	88	92	94	98	04	06	13	15	23	29	33	37	41	43
	457	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	68	68	70	72	76	80	82	88	90	94	98	04	06	13	15	23	29	33	37	41	43
	458	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	88	92	94	98	04	06	11	15	23	29	33	37	41	43
	459	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	86	92	94	96	04	06	11	15	23	29	33	37	41	43
	460	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	92	94	98	04	06	11	13	23	29	33	37	41	43
	461	52	54	56	58	60	62	66	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	90	94	98	02	06	11	13	23	29	33	37	39	43
	462	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	90	94	98	02	06	11	13	23	29	33	37	39	43
	463	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	90	94	98	02	06	11	13	23	27	33	37	39	43
	464	52	54	56	58	60	64	64	66	68	70	72	76	80	82	86	90	94	96	02	06	11	13	23	27	33	37	39	43
	465	52	54	56	58	60	64	64	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	90	92	96	02	06	11	13	23	27	33	37	39	43
	466	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	86	90	94	98	02	06	08	13	23	27	33	37	39	43
	467	52	54	56	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	82	84	90	94	96	02	06	11	13	23	27	33	37	39	43
Minnesota	468	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	56	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	80	82	84	84	90	90
	469	36	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	56	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	82	84	84	90	90
	470	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	62	64	64	68	70	72	74	78	82	84	84	88	90
	471	36	36	38	38	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	70	72	78	82	84	84	88	90
	472	34	36	38	38	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	82	84	84	88	90
	473	34	36	38	38	40	44	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	84	84	88	90
	474	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	84	84	88	90
	475	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	84	84	88	90

POSSESSION	AMFA	VH																														
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Minnesota	476	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	84	84	88	90
	477	34	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	78	80	82	82	88	90
Iowa	478	36	38	40	42	46	48	50	50	52	52	54	56	62	62	66	66	70	72	74	76	78	78	84	86	88	88	94	94
	479	36	38	40	42	44	48	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	62	66	68	70	72	74	78	74	78	84	86	88	88	94	94
	480	38	38	40	40	44	48	48	50	52	52	54	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	82	86	88	88	94	94
	481	38	38	40	40	44	48	48	50	50	52	54	54	58	62	64	66	68	72	72	74	76	78	82	86	88	88	92	94
	482	38	38	40	40	44	48	48	50	50	52	54	54	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	82	86	88	88	92	94
	483	36	38	40	40	44	48	48	48	50	52	52	54	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	82	86	88	88	92	94
	484	36	38	38	40	44	46	48	48	50	52	52	54	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	82	84	88	88	92	94
	485	34	38	38	40	42	46	48	48	50	52	52	54	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	82	84	88	88	92	94
Missouri	486	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	74	80	80
	487	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	54	58	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	74	80	80
	488	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	52	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	74	80	80
	489	36	38	40	40	42	44	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	74	80	80
	490	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	491	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	492	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	44	46	46	48	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	493	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	62	64	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	494	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	52	52	54	56	58	60	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	495	36	38	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	74	78	80
	496	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	74	78	80
	497	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	74	78	80
	498	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	74	74	78	80
	499	36	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	74	74	78	80
	500	36	36	38	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	72	78	78

POSSESSION	AREA	50 51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
N. Dakota	501	30	32	34	34	40	42	44	44	46	48	48	50	54	54	56	60	60	64	68	70	74	78	84	88	90	90	92	92
	502	32	32	32	34	36	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	66	70	72	76	84	86	88	88	92	92
S. Dakota	503	34	34	36	38	42	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	58	60	60	64	66	68	70	72	76	78	86	86	90	90	94	94
	504	32	34	36	36	40	44	46	46	48	50	50	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	72	74	76	84	86	90	90	92	92
Nebraska	505	40	42	42	44	48	52	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	82	84	88	92	94	94	98	98
	506	38	40	42	44	46	50	52	52	54	56	56	58	64	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	80	84	88	92	94	94	98	98
	507	40	40	42	42	46	50	52	52	54	54	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	74	76	78	80	82	88	90	94	94	98	98
	508	38	40	40	42	46	50	50	52	54	54	56	58	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	78	80	82	88	90	94	94	96	98
Kansas	509	32	34	36	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	52	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	72	74	76	78	78	80
	510	32	34	34	36	38	40	42	42	44	44	46	46	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	74	76	78	78	80
	511	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	46	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	78
	512	32	32	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	50	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	78	78
	513	30	32	34	34	38	40	40	42	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	76	78	78
	514	32	32	34	34	36	40	40	40	42	42	44	46	50	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	64	70	72	74	76	76	78
	515	32	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	42	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	70	72	74	76	76	78
Montana	516	36	38	40	40	42	46	46	48	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	66	70	72	74	76	86	88	90	94	94	94
	517	36	38	38	40	42	44	46	46	48	50	50	52	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	84	88	90	92	92	92
Idaho	518	38	38	40	40	42	44	46	48	48	50	52	54	58	58	60	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	86	88	92	94	94	94
	519	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	56	60	62	64	66	70	72	74	76	84	88	90	92	94	94
Wyoming	520	36	36	38	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	80	84	86	88	90	90
Colorado	521	42	44	46	48	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	62	66	68	72	76	78	80	84	88	90	94	02	08	13	17	21	23
	522	42	44	46	46	48	50	52	54	54	56	58	60	66	68	72	74	78	80	84	86	90	94	02	06	13	17	21	23
	523	42	42	44	46	58	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	66	68	70	74	76	80	82	86	90	94	02	06	11	17	19	23
	524	42	42	44	46	58	50	52	52	54	56	58	60	64	66	72	74	76	80	84	86	90	94	98	06	11	15	19	21
New Mexico	525	74	76	80	84	86	92	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	08	15	19	23	25	27

| STATE OF POSSESSION | AUFA | YR | | |

| STATE OR POSSESSION | AMI A | | |

U.S. or POSSESSION	UNIT A	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Hawaii	576	30	32	32	32	36	36	38	38	40	42	44	44	48	50	52	54	58	60	64	66	72	74	76	80	82	92	94	96	04
District of Columbia	577	46	48	48	50	52	52	52	54	56	56	58	60	60	62	64	66	68	70	74	74	76	78	80	86	86	92	96	96	08
	578	48	46	46	48	50	52	52	54	54	56	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	84	88	94	96	96	08
	579	30	48	48	48	48	50	52	54	54	54	56	58	58	60	62	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	84	88	90	94	96	96
V.I. Islands	580	28	40	48	48	54	62	66	72	78	82	86	92	90	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	16	02	06	06	08	08
P.R.	581	28	40	40	48	52	60	68	74	78	80	86	92	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	11	19	23	41	55	63
	582	-	40	48	52	60	66	72	76	80	86	92	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	11	17	21	41	55	61
	583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	10	22	34	46	54	64	74	84	94	94	11	17	21	19	55	61
	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	10	18	34	40	50	62	74	84	92	92	08	17	21	19	55	61
New Mexico	585									01	05	09	12	18	26	30	38	44	50	58	66	78	88	94	98	11	19	23	25	27
Guam	586	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	NEXT	PAGE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	26	46	58	74	92	96	98	98	15	19	23	27	29	31
Philippine Islands																														
	700	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	701	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	702	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	703	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	704	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	705	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	706	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
R.R. Board	707	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	708	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	709	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	710	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	711	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

* 5400(10-16) not yet issued
** Next Page

STATE OF POSSESSION

R. R. Board

AREA	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
712	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
713	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
714	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
715	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
716	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
717	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
718	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
719	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
720	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
721	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
722	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
723	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
724	18	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
725	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
726	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
727	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
728	09	09	18	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
729	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	03	03	03	03	03	05	05	07	07	07	09	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	30	30	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	66	68	68	70

SECTION III:

Drivers Licenses

Section III:

Contents

Introduction 133
Chapter 1: The Fundamental Procedure 135
Chapter 2: Identifying License Applicants 139
Chapter 3: The Driver Record 145
Chapter 4: Controlling the Motor Vehicle Bureaucracy 159
Appendix to Section III 163

Introduction

The drivers license is the fundamental operational identity document in use in the United States. Nine times out of ten, when identification is requested by a business or governmental agency, they implicitly mean a drivers license. This has come about for two principal reasons. The first is that there exists no federally issued national identity card in the United States. The second reason is that over the years the various states have entered into agreements that allow for the acceptance of one state's drivers license in another state.

Most nations of the world issue a national identity document. This card is issued by the federal government of the particular country and it is uniformly accepted. In Germany, for example, when opening a bank account, one would be asked for their *ausweis*, the national identity card, and not for a drivers license. In fact a drivers license has very little validity except when one is stopped for a traffic infraction.

The fact is almost all states recognize the drivers license of neighboring states, and hence extend driving privileges to those holding out-of-state licenses within their borders. The related reason to this is Ameri-

cans are people who drive cars a lot. At some point, most Americans will obtain a drivers license.

What this section will explain is the vast bureaucracy behind the Motor Vehicle Department at the state level, and the various interstate agreements that have been reached that allow the states to exchange data on a nationwide basis. The crux of this section will be about understanding the issuance procedures that are in place, and how they are designed to prevent a person from obtaining more than one license.

We will also examine drivers licensing from the privacy aspect, with a slant toward the key role it plays for a person attempting to create a new identity. Despite the many attempts of the states and federal government to prevent people from obtaining drivers licenses in new names, it is still quite easy to do once one understands the system. We will close this section with a look at the future.

Chapter 1

The Fundamental Procedure

In theory, the issuance of a new drivers license should be relatively simple and straightforward. When I say "new" drivers license, I mean a license to a person who has never had any type of driving document before. Let's go through it step by step.

The first step would be the applicant obtaining the state's particular driver education booklet and then studying for the driving test. In most states, before one can be issued a learner's license or permit, a person must first pass a written test. Before the person is allowed to take this test, he or she will be required to provide proof of identity and age. Usually two documents are requested. This data is entered into the computer, and at that point the applicant becomes a "real" person at the Motor Vehicle Department.

After the written test is passed, the applicant is issued a learner's permit. Usually the applicant must wait a week before he can take the driving portion of the test. When this waiting period is up, the applicant can take the road test, and upon successful completion, purchase his drivers license. In many states the "Polaroid" process is used so that a permanent license with photograph is available immediately. Other

states require the applicant to wait to receive the photographic license in the mail six or eight weeks later. A temporary license is issued in the interim in these jurisdictions.

Twenty years ago the procedure was exactly this simple. However, a whole lot of computer systems have been quietly created to prevent people from obtaining more than one drivers license, and also to prevent people who have had licenses revoked from going to another state and obtaining a valid license there. Other databases have been created to prevent people from using a false identity when they obtain a drivers license. Anyone who is interested in creating a new identity had better be aware of these systems. In later chapters we will show how to defeat these systems, but first let's look at the one designed to catch most people: the National Drivers Register, or NDR, for short.

The NDR grew out of a number of "sister" states having a problem of a hard core group of bad drivers that would live in a neighboring state, commit infractions, and never pay the fines. The state where the infractions were committed could not revoke the drivers license because they had no power to do so. Even if the fines were paid, this group of drivers would have so many penalty points against them, that if they did have a license from the state of violation, it would have been revoked long ago. Oftentimes, the police would take the license away from one of these hard core bad drivers, but all they could do was to send it back to the home state's Motor Vehicle Department. The home state's Motor Vehicle Department would simply return it to the driver because in the home state his driving record was clear. Eventually pairs of neighboring states began to sign agreements, also known as Interstate Driving Compacts, that would allow for two steps to be taken.

This first step was notification of the home state's Motor Vehicle Driver database that the violation had occurred. The second step was the agreement that the home state would add this violation to the penalty point total levied against the license. Even though the home state could not revoke a license because of violations that occurred out of state, they could refuse to issue a renewal license until the fines resulting from the out of state violations were paid. Private industry effectively removed many of these people from the highway. Now that the out of state violations were part of the driving record in the home

state, an insurance carrier would now see the bad driver's complete record. Many of these people soon lost their car insurance and stopped driving.

These initial interstate compacts worked well, but they did not address the larger problem of the many other states that did not belong to the agreement. For example, New Jersey and New York having such an agreement works perfectly in these two states. But if bad drivers find out that in Rhode Island they can still obtain a license, they will simply drive 100 miles to the nearest state that does not honor such an agreement. A partial solution to this problem came in the form of many states passing laws that make it a crime for a person who has had a license revoked in that state to drive in that state, even if they hold a valid license from another jurisdiction. Once again, on a practical level, it was not very effective.

The National Drivers Register is an interstate data exchange. It was developed with the cooperation and encouragement of the federal government. Some 44 states are members of the National Drivers Register. Should this person subsequently apply for a new drivers license in another state, the NDR will show his name and the new license application will be denied.

The NDR computer is also designed to catch those people who make a feeble attempt to evade it by using their middle name and first name in place of each other. Another way the NDR is used is by the federal government. If a person's license is revoked because of alcohol intoxication, the NDR will show this. The Federal Aviation Administration actively searches the NDR against its listings of all U.S. licensed airline and private pilots to find any matches. The crucial aspect to keep in mind is that the NDR is a *negative* database. Only "bad" drivers are found here. In other words, the exception rather than the rule.

Let's look at each phase of the driving license issuance process and see how it works in depth. We will then see how a person can defeat the various hurdles set up to prevent a drivers license being issued to a person using a new identity. One aspect to remember here is that Motor Vehicle Administrators do not want a person to be able to have a "second chance" and leave behind their bad driving records. Such things as the NDR are designed to prevent a person from doing just

that. In the middle of the 1970's, the federal and state governments spent a lot of time and money on creating the drivers licensing systems that we now have. Almost every state's system is identical. These listings led to proposals on every aspect of driver licensing. The proposals range from how state vital records should be designed, to how a traffic ticket should look.

Chapter 2

Identifying License Applicants

The first step in the processing of a drivers license applicant is to positively identify him. This is done for two primary reasons. The first is to avoid giving, by mistake, an erroneous driver file to an applicant with a similar name and birthdate, and the second reason is to avoid issuing a license to someone who is ineligible to receive a license. The stated policy in most states is to require both proof of age or birth and proof of identity.

The proof of age is almost uniformly requested to be in the form of a birth certificate, or if not readily available, a baptismal certificate. The proof of identity requested is much more flexible and can vary between states. Generally what is requested is a photo identification card of some type that is generally acceptable. This could be anything from a state-issued identity card to a photo school identification card.

In the 1970's, a large study was funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation to identify methods by which the states could ensure that each individual could be uniquely identified by the Motor Vehicle Branch, and therefore eliminate any variables that could allow a person to apply for more than one license. This was especially desirable

because of such databases as the National Drivers Register which contains million of names from across the nation. We should clarify at this point the file creation system in use at most Motor Vehicle Department computers.

We are not talking about the actual drivers license number that will later be assigned. Some states use coding systems for these numbers, other states use just sequential numbering or the Social Security number. What we are talking about here is ensuring that there are enough unique trails in each individual's file that it cannot be duplicated anywhere else. Only once this file has been created can a license be issued as a result of it. For a long time a unique file identifier that was used was the Social Security number. Its practice was curtailed, however, because the Privacy Act said that states could no longer require this number to issue licenses, and also because of the fact that so many people do not know what their correct Social Security number is.

In the creation phase of a drivers license file, the computer will use the following data to create a unique file in its memory:

- Birthdate
- Full Name
- Place of Birth
- Mother's Maiden Name
- Birth Certificate Number and Type
- Other Identity Document Number

It is a virtual impossibility that any two people will share all of these. Certainly there are many people who share the same name and birthdate, but it's not very likely they will also share the same mother's maiden name. Of all of this data, the most interesting is the birth certificate number and type data. One of the biggest points of review of the before-mentioned government report dealt with how states run their vital records departments and create and issue these documents. A short review of this is in order.

States issue birth records at both the state level and at the county level, and in some larger cities, at the city level. Examples of city-issued vital records are New York City and Chicago. State-issued records are almost uniform across the country, particularly in their numbering

systems. County and city-issued records vary widely in appearance and content, and there is no standardized numbering system.

All state-issued birth certificates in the United States carry a unique "Birth Number" created by the Central State Vital Statistics Bureau. This is an eleven digit number. Motor Vehicle Departments enter this number into their databases when issuing a drivers license. The first digit of this number is always a one, which indicates birth in the United States. The next two digits indicate in which state the birth took place, the middle two digits indicate the year of birth, and the last six digits are the state file number. This number is a truly unique identifier for anyone born in a particular state. Let's look at a typical birth number. For example:

132-80-000428

Broken up into its constituent parts we have:

1 — U.S. Birth Digit
32 — North Carolina State Number
80 — Year Of Birth
000428 — State F.V.E. Number

Locally issued birth certificates do not contain this number. Locally issued certificates only contain a registrar's file number which identifies where the certificate can be found in the registrar's filing system. It is generally only 4 digits long and does not act as a unique identifier. Hence, the state-issued certificate is preferred. The other emphasis is on traceable birth documents. A state-issued birth document is readily traceable.

An example of a non-traceable birth certificate would be a hospital birth certificate or a baptismal certificate. Both of these are generally acceptable at Motor Vehicle offices provided the applicant has other identification in his possession. Hospital birth records are generally non-traceable because after a few years, the copy of the hospital-created birth certificate is destroyed. There are also many instances of hospitals closing down. Hospital birth records are generally issued to an

individual's parents only at the time of birth until a state certificate has been created. A person possessing a hospital birth record usually has a quite old sheet of paper in poor condition. There is widespread acceptance of it because in many states people use these in place of state or county certificates.

Baptismal records are accepted because of the strength of the church in various parts of the nation. In regions were the Catholic Church is very strong, a parish-issued baptismal certificate will almost always be accepted in lieu of a state certificate. The reason is the Constitutional provision that the government will not make laws denying the rights of religion or churches. Rest assured the Religious Right would be the first to complain loudly if states tried to refuse baptismal certificates as proof of age at the Motor Vehicle branches.

Clearly, a large loophole exists which allows new identity seekers to use non-traceable birth documents, should they wish to. However, this is not necessary if one understands beforehand what requirements will have to be met. What happens is, while the file is being set up on the computer, it is being matched against the mainframe's database in the state capital. At first, the file may match others, say for example, with just name and birthdate. By the time the clerk has entered all of the data into the computer, the screen should say "No match to an existing file" or something similar.

The next database most states will check against is the National Drivers Register. Some states only check this later on, other states are on-line with this database at every Motor Vehicle office. The new type of procedure will occur here. If a hit is made, the application will be denied, or if it occurred after a license is already issued, the new license will be cancelled and a pickup order issued to local police and state troopers. Some states only run "out of the ordinary" applications against the National Drivers Register. Out of the ordinary may mean anyone, from someone who is unusually older and applying for a license, to someone whom the clerk has doubts about.

Some states have built another level of security into their applicant identification process. For example, in the state of Ohio, a person cannot even obtain the driver education booklet and learner's permit application form without first showing a birth certificate and other

identification to a County Deputy Registrar and paying a license package application fee. Later on when one applies to take the actual test, the same data must be supplied again, and is matched up against what was given before.

Once the file is accepted into the computer, a license number and drivers record file is set up. From now on the Motor Vehicle Branch "knows" you and has given you a unique file. You can see how similar the procedure is (almost identical in most states) by looking at Figure 6. Almost all states request the same two pieces of base identification. The next stage of drivers licensing and identification is the drivers record file, which we will examine in detail in the next chapter.

Section D — Driver Testing

	1. Identification documents required from applicants and drivers:
UNITED STATES	
Alabama	PROPER IDENTIFICATION TO SATISFY EXAMINER
Alaska	PROPER IDENTIFICATION
Arizona	IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE
Arkansas	POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION
California	SIGNATURE COMPARISON PRIOR TO ROAD TEST
Colorado	*
Connecticut	IDENTIFICATION PAPERS, CARDS, ETC.
Delaware	PRIOR LICENSE, BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR DRIVER ED. CERT.
District of Columbia	BIRTH CERTIFICATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
Florida	IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED
Georgia	SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH
Hawaii	*
Idaho	*
Illinois	*
Indiana	REQUEST IDENTIFICATION WHEN NEEDED
Iowa	MUST SIGN THROUGHOUT THE STEPS
Kansas	BIRTH CERT., VALID LICENSE, CLEARANCE FROM STATE OF LAST ISSUANCE
Kentucky	BIRTH CERTIFICATE 16-18 YEARS OF AGE
Louisiana	AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS SUCH AS BIRTH CERTIFICATE, PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION
Maine	BIRTH CERTIFICATE UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
Maryland	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, VALID DRIVERS LICENSE, SCHOOL RECORDS, OR OFFICIAL I.D. CARD
Massachusetts	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, SIGNATURE
Michigan	LEGAL IDENTIFICATION; LIST OF ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS IS AVAILABLE
Minnesota	*
Mississippi	POSITIVE I.D. AND SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
Missouri	IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED FROM EACH APPLICANT
Montana	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR LICENSE
Nebraska	NONE
Nevada	REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION
New Hampshire	TWO MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION
New Jersey	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER APPROVED IDENTIFICATION
New Mexico	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION
New York	PROOF OF DATE OF BIRTH AND IDENTITY
North Carolina	BIRTH CERT. OR TWO OTHER RECOGNIZED DOCUMENTS OF IDENTIFICATION
North Dakota	SATISFACTORY PROOF OF BIRTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
Ohio	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENTS
Oklahoma	REQUIRED IDENTIFICATION - SIGNATURE CHECK
Oregon	DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF AGE AND TWO ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY
Pennsylvania	BIRTH OR BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE
Puerto Rico	PHOTO CHECK AGAINST LEARNER PERMIT RECORD OR OUT-OF-STATE LICENSE
Rhode Island	POSITIVE PROOF REQUIRED - HAVE PHOTO LICENSE
South Carolina	BIRTH CERTIFICATE - DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, ETC.
South Dakota	IF OVER 21, CURRENT LICENSE OR AFFIDAVIT; UNDER 21, BIRTH CERT. CENSUS RECORD, ETC.
Tennessee	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, OUT-OF-STATE LICENSE, ETC.
Texas	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE OF NAME, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
Utah	BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR PREVIOUSLY ISSUED DRIVER LICENSE
Vermont	REQUIRE DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF IDENTITY AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
Virginia	BIRTH CERT. OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENT AS PROOF OF NAME AND DOB FOR ORIGINAL
Washington	DOCUMENTS, PHOTO, AND SIGNATURE COMPARISON
West Virginia	NO RESPONSE
Wisconsin	*
Wyoming	OBSERVATION AND PERIODIC CHECKS - ALL STATIONS DO NOT HAVE INDIVIDUAL BOOTHS
CANADA	
Alberta	THREE DOCUMENTS OF IDENTIFICATION
British Columbia	*
Manitoba	LEGAL PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION, COMPARE HANDWRITING WHERE POSSIBLE
New Brunswick	SATISFACTORY PROOF OF BIRTH
Newfoundland	NO RESPONSE
Northwest Territory	NO RESPONSE
Nova Scotia	*
Ontario	PROOF OF CORRECT DATE OF BIRTH, PROVIDE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION WITH SIGNATURE
Prince Edward Island	NO RESPONSE
Quebec	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, SOCIAL INSURANCE CARD
Saskatchewan	1 PROOF OF IDENTITY - 2 PROOF OF AGE
Yukon Territory	NO RESPONSE

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 6: *I.D. Requirements for Drivers License Applicants*

Chapter 3

The Driver Record

The driver record is the active file that gets created on an individual at the Motor Vehicle Branch. This file is updated in most states on a daily basis, and unknown to most people, it is easily available to almost anyone for a few dollars. The driver record can affect a whole host of opportunities or obstacles for an individual. Let's first examine how the record is maintained and what it contains.

Initially the only thing your driving record will contain is the base identification information you provided when you applied for your license. It will now also contain your drivers license number. There is also much additional information that can find its way here. Most people believe that the driving record will only contain a history of moving violations and drunk driving convictions. The driver record contains much more data than just these items. In most states there is a medical history section of the file. This could range from merely saying that the license holder needs to wear glasses to details on diseases.

The driving record will also contain a historical listing of all driver license applications, where they were made, and the final decision reached on them. The driving record also creates a historical data file

on you. We should discuss this a little bit more. Many filing systems are designed to purge obsolete data out of themselves, so that only the most current and relevant portions are available. However, the driving record database is designed with the opposite objective.

The only relevant part of the driving record should be your license number, current address, restrictions in effect, and any tickets or penalties currently standing against your license. But much more is contained in the average state driving record file. Figures 7 through 16 deal with the driver record database. Figure 7 shows all the information that appears on the driver record. Special attention should be paid to a few items. The first is change of name. Many people involved in identity change efforts believe that getting a legal change of name followed by a new drivers license in the new name is sufficient to "break" with their past identity. Clearly, this is not the case, because in most states a link will be established in the driver record between the old and the new name.

Prior addresses are also retained by most states. Let's look at who has access to the information. In most states, drivers record data, less the medical history, is available to anyone who will pay the requested fee. One can surmise this from Figure 12, and since this chart was printed, almost all states now provide this information. How does private industry use this data? First of all, its use is not only limited to automobile insurance related matters. People who have taken the steps of changing their names and addresses can be located through their driving record by almost anyone who cares to pay the small fee. Even if it's not known that a particular individual has a drivers license, it is very easy to do.

In the early 1970's when the states were computerizing their drivers records, the decision was made to go with a file recall system that could operate in three modes. These modes are known as alphabetic, numeric, and alpha-numeric. Alphabetic is self-explanatory; this simply means it can search the database by name. Numeric means the data base can be searched by knowing a license number or Social Security number, and alpha-numeric is a combination of the two.

The so-called "alpha" search that is favored by investigators is based on this principle. An investigator can search for a possible license with

just a name. Certainly, the computer will pull up ten "Albert Jones," but the investigator can match up the additional identifying data on each one to see if it is ***his*** "Albert Jones." In fact, many of the private companies that advertise they can locate a person anywhere in the United States use just such a technique. They have field reps in every state who can access that particular state's drivers record database readily.

Almost all states readily sell this data to anyone. Another interesting aspect of the driver record is the purging process. Most states have laws that dictate how often data must be purged out of the system. In many cases this can be the lifetime of the driver. Figures 10 and 11 give a tabulation of purge criteria for the various states. The hypocrisy in this can be seen in Figure 11 which details the microfiche of original documents. Almost all states create a microfiche file that contains the applications, licenses, and other documents created in the driver record. This microfiche file exists even after the alleged "purging" of the database.

Issued abstracts from the driver record are provided routinely to the federal government and other state governments. You may be interested in seeing your own drivers record. In the Appendix to this section are the addresses of each state's Motor Vehicle Division Records Department. When you write, ask first for a request form. This form will have the current fee and ensure your application is handled quickly. Another point of interest is what state agency actually runs the Motor Vehicle Department mainframe computer. Figure 8 illustrates that in many states the state police run the mainframe, which allows for easier access by law enforcement types.

The question is, how can an individual go about limiting the amount of data contained on him by the Motor Vehicle Department, and secondly, how can a new identity seeker avoid any trip-ups at the Motor Vehicle Department?

	1. Items on the individual driver's record:																				
	Medical record	All license applications	All examination results	Restrictions in effect	Convictions	Accident involvement	Change of license type	Change of name	DWI clinic	Driver improvement clinic	Defense Driving course	Prior address	Advisory letters	Interviews/hearings	Suspensions	Revocations	Cancellations	Probational status	Point accumulation	Insurance information	Other
UNITED STATES																					
Alabama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Alaska	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Arkansas	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
California	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Connecticut	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Delaware	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Hawaii *	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Illinois	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Indiana	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Iowa	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Louisiana	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES*
Maine	YES	YES*	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Maryland	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Massachusetts	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Minnesota	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Montana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Nebraska	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Nevada	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES*
New Hampshire	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES*
New Jersey	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
New Mexico	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
New York	YES*	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
North Carolina	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*
North Dakota	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
Ohio	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Pennsylvania	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Rhode Island	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA	NA	NO
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
South Dakota	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO*	NO	NO
Tennessee	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Texas	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Utah	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Virginia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*
Washington	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
West Virginia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Wisconsin	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Wyoming	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
CANADA																					
Alberta	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
British Columbia	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES*
Manitoba	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Brunswick	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO
Ontario	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
- * = See text for clarification
- NA = Not applicable
- NR = No response
- DI = Data incomplete
- DNA = Data not available

Figure 7: *Items on the individual driver's record.*

	2. Agency primarily responsible for the operation and maintenance of the main frame:
UNITED STATES	
Alabama	DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Alaska	DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Arizona	RECORDS SECTION
Arkansas	NOT AUTOMATED
California	DMV, DIVISION OF EDP SERVICES
Colorado	NO RESPONSE
Connecticut	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Delaware	DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
District of Columbia	D.C. GOVT., BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Florida	DEPT. OF HWY. SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
Georgia	DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Hawaii	STATE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU
Idaho	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
Illinois	DATA PROCESSING DEPT., OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
Indiana	BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Iowa	DRIVERS LICENSE, DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
Kansas	DRIVERS LICENSE SECTION
Kentucky	DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF STATE POLICE; DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF DRIVER LICENSING
Louisiana	DRIVERS LICENSE BUREAU
Maine	CENTRAL COMPUTER SERVICES, BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
Maryland	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
Massachusetts	REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Michigan	BUREAU OF REGULATORY AND LICENSING DATA CENTER, DRIVER AND VEHICLE ADMINSTRATION
Minnesota	LICENSING AND RECORDS, DRIVER AND VEHICLE SERVICES DIVISION
Mississippi	CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING AUTHORITY
Missouri	INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION
Montana	MONTANA HIGHWAY DEPT.
Nebraska	CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING
Nevada	STATE COMPUTER FACILITY
New Hampshire	FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION, DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES
New Jersey	DIVISION OF SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS
New Mexico	NO RESPONSE
New York	OFFICE OF DATA PROCESSING
North Carolina	SOFTWARE-N.C. DOT; HARDWARE - IBM
North Dakota	DRIVERS LICENSE DIVISION; STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.
Ohio	DEPT. OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
Oklahoma	CENTRAL FILES
Oregon	MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION
Pennsylvania	BUREAU OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES
Puerto Rico	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS
Rhode Island	REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES
South Carolina	NO RESPONSE
South Dakota	DRIVER LICENSE ISSUANCE
Tennessee	DEPT. OF SAFETY
Texas	DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Utah	STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS CENTER
Vermont	STATE INFORMATION SYSTEM
Virginia	DIVISION OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING
Washington	DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES
West Virginia	DEPT. OF FINANCE AND ADMIN., ISSD DIVISION AND IBM FOR MAINTENANCE
Wisconsin	DIV. OF BUREAU MANAGEMENT D.O.T.
Wyoming	DEPT. OF REVENUE AND TAXATION, MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION
CANADA	
Alberta	CENTRAL DATA CENTER
British Columbia	COMPUTER AND CONSULTING SERVICES BRANCH
Manitoba	MANITOBA DATA SERVICES
New Brunswick	MOTOR VEHICLE BRANCH - DRIVER RECORDS
Newfoundland	NO RESPONSE
Northwest Territory	NO RESPONSE
Nova Scotia	NOT AUTOMATED
Ontario	GOVERNMENT SERVICES
Prince Edward Island	NO RESPONSE
Quebec	BUREAU DES VEHICULES AUTOMOBILES
Saskatchewan	HIGHWAY TRAFFIC BOARD
Yukon Territory	NO RESPONSE

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 8: *Agency primarily responsible for the operation and maintenance of the main frame.*

	3. Driver status available to all law forcement agencies on a 24-hour, 7-day	4. Automated driver records filed: a. Alphabetic	b. Alpha-numeric	c. Numeric	d. Other	5. System automatically identifies: a. Habitual offenders	b. Problem Drivers	c. Drivers eligible for and referred to Driver Improvement program	d. Suspensions and revocations	e. Any subset	6. Minimum period (in years) for retention of a complete driver's record:
UNITED STATES											
Alabama	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	7
Alaska	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	5
Arkansas	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3
California	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	8
Colorado	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3
Connecticut	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Delaware	YES	NR	NR	NR	NR	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	*
District of Columbia	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	7
Florida	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	5
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	10
Hawaii	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	7
Idaho	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Illinois	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	4
Indiana	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES*	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	10
Iowa	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Kansas	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES*	*
Kentucky	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Louisiana	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	1
Maine	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	5
Maryland	YES	YES	YES*	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3
Massachusetts	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*
Michigan	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	7
Minnesota	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	5
Mississippi	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	3*
Missouri	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NR
Montana	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	5
Nebraska	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
Nevada	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	4
New Hampshire	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	NO	YES*	NO	7*
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3
New Mexico	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2½
New York	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	4
North Carolina	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
North Dakota	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	3
Ohio	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	*
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	5
Oregon	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	10
Pennsylvania	YES	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	3
Puerto Rico	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	*
Rhode Island	NO*	NO	NO	YES	YES*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	3
South Carolina	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	10
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
Tennessee	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Texas	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	*
Utah	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NR
Vermont	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	8
Virginia	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	8
Washington	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
West Virginia	YES	NR	NR	NR	NR	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	7
Wisconsin	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	4
Wyoming	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	3
CANADA											
Alberta	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NA
British Columbia	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO	NO	5
Manitoba	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	5
New Brunswick	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	YES*	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO	5
Ontario	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	6=
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	3
Saskatchewan	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	5
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 9: *Drivers License Filing Status.*

	7. Driver records updated: a. Daily	b. Weekly	c. Other	8. Driver records purged: a. Daily	b. Weekly	c. Other	9. Criteria for purging driver record files: a. Vital statistics	b. Driver license returned by another state	c. Voluntary surrender of driver license	d. Other	10. Maintain file of all purged driver records for statistical purposes:
UNITED STATES											
Alabama	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES*	NO
Alaska	NO	YES	NO	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	NA
Arizona	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Arkansas	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
California	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Colorado	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Connecticut	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Delaware	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
District of Columbia	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Florida	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES*	YES
Georgia	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES	YES	YES*	YES
Hawaii	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Idaho	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES
Illinois	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Indiana	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Iowa	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Kansas	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES
Kentucky	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Louisiana	YES	NO	NO	NR	NR	NR	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO
Maine	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Maryland	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Massachusetts	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Michigan	YES*	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Minnesota	YES	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Mississippi	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Missouri	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Montana	NO	YES	NO	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
Nebraska	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Nevada	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES*	NA
New Hampshire	NR	NR	NR	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO
New Jersey	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
New Mexico	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES	YES	YES*	NO
New York	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
North Carolina	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
North Dakota	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Ohio	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Oklahoma	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Oregon	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Pennsylvania	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Puerto Rico	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES*	YES
Rhode Island	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NR	NR	NR	NR	NO
South Carolina	YES	NO	NO	NR	NR	NR	NO	YES	YES	YES*	YES
South Dakota	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Tennessee	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES	NO	YES*	YES
Texas	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Utah	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Vermont	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES	YES*	YES
Virginia	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Washington	YES*	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	YES*	YES
West Virginia	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NR	NR	NR	NR	YES
Wisconsin	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Wyoming	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
CANADA											
Alberta	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NA
British Columbia	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Manitoba	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES	NO	YES*	NO
New Brunswick	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO*
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO
Ontario	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES*	YES
Saskatchewan	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 10: *Drivers License Filing Systems*

	11. Purged driver record data retained:				12. Microfilm/microfiche original documents:					13. Following laws enacted:	
	a. Personal data only	b. Historical data only	c. Driver identifer only	d. complete record	a. Driver license applications	b. Traffic citations	c. Driver Improvement actions	d. Insurance information	e. Other	a. Privacy	b. Freedom of Information
UNITED STATES											
Alabama	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO	NO
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Arkansas	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
California	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NR	NR
Delaware	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
District of Columbia	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Georgia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Hawaii	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Illinois	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	NO	NO
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES*	YES
Iowa	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	YES	YES
Kansas	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES*
Kentucky	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Louisiana	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	YES	NO
Maine	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Maryland	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Massachusetts	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NR	NR	NR	YES*	YES	YES
Michigan	NO	NO	NO*	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO	YES	YES
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES
Mississippi	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Missour	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NR	YES	NO	NO	YES
Montana	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NR	NR
New Jersey	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NR	NR	NO	NO	NR	YES	NO
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
North Carolina	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	DNA	DNA
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NR	NO	DNA	DNA
Oregon	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES*	YES*	NO	NO	YES	YES
Puerto Rico	NO	NO	NO	YES	*	*	*	*	*	YES*	NO
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Tennessee	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Utah	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NR	YES	YES*	YES	YES
Washington	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NR	NR
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	NO
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES*	NO	YES
Wyoming	NO	NO	NO	YES	*	*	*	*	*	YES	NO
CANADA											
Alberta	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	NR	YES*	YES	NO
British Columbia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO	NO	NO
Manitoba	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES	NO
New Brunswick	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NR	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO	NO
Ontario	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	NO	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Saskatchewan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
- * = See text for clarification
- NA = Not applicable
- NR = No response
- DI = Data incomplete
- DNA = Data not available

Figure 11: *Drivers License Filing Systems*

	14. Complete driver record, less medical data, available to:											
	Driver Examiners	Driver Improvement personnel	Financial Responsibility personnel	Courts	Law enforcement agencies	Other jurisdictions	Fleet operators	Insurance companies	Concerned driver	News media	General public	Other
UNITED STATES												
Alabama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Alaska	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Arkansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
California	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Florida	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Illinois	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*
Indiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NR
Iowa	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES *
Kansas	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Maine	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*
Maryland	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Massachusetts	YES	YES*	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES*	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*
Minnesota	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*
Mississippi	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Hampshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Carolina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
North Dakota	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ohio	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES*	NO	YES*	NO
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Oregon	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
South Carolina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Tennessee	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*	*	YES	*	*	*
Utah	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Washington	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
CANADA												
Alberta	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
British Columbia	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Manitoba	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
New Brunswick	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Ontario	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES *	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
- * = See text for clarification
- NA = Not applicable
- NR = No response
- DI = Data incomplete
- DNA = Data not available

Figure 12: *Who can see your driving record?*

	14. (Continued) Driver's accident record only available to:											
	Driver Examiners	Driver Improvement personnel	Financial Responsibility personnel	Courts	Law enforcement agencies	Other jurisdictions	Fleet operators	Insurance companies	Concerned driver	News media	General public	Other
UNITED STATES												
Alabama	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arkansas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
California	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Colorado	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Illinois	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*
Indiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Louisiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Maine	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Maryland	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Massachusetts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Hampshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
North Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Tennessee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
CANADA												
Alberta	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
British Columbia	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Manitoba	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
New Brunswick	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ontario	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 13: *Who can see your driving record?*

	14. (Continued) Driver's point accumulation record only available to:											
	Driver Examiners	Driver Improvement personnel	Financial Responsibility personnel	Courts	Law enforcement agencies	Other jurisdictions	Fleet operators	Insurance companies	Concerned driver	News media	General public	Other
UNITED STATES												
Alabama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Arkansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
California	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	YES*	YES	YES*	YES	YES*	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Illinois	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Louisiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Maine	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Maryland	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Massachusetts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*
Michigan	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Montana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Hampshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
North Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Dakota	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Tennessee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*	*	*	*	*	*
Utah	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
CANADA												
Alberta	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
British Columbia	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Manitoba	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
New Brunswick	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ontario	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
- * = See text for clarification
- NA = Not applicable
- NR = No response
- DI = Data incomplete
- DNA = Data not available

Figure 14: *Who can see your driving record?*

	14. (Continued) Driver's violation/conviction record only available to:											
	Driver Examiners	Driver Improvement personnel	Financial responsibility personnel	Courts	Law Enforcement agencies	Other Jurisdictions	Fleet operators	Insurance companies	Concerned driver	News media	General public	Other
UNITED STATES												
Alabama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Alaska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Arkansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
California	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	YES*	YES	YES*	YES	YES*	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Illinois	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*
Indiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Maine	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Maryland	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Massachusetts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*
Michigan	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Mississippi	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Montana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Nevada	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Hampshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
North Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Dakota	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Pennsylvania	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Tennessee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Utah	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NA
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
CANADA												
Alberta	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
British Columbia	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Manitoba	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
New Brunswick	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ontario	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
* = See text for clarification
NA = Not applicable
NR = No response
DI = Data incomplete
DNA = Data not available

Figure 15: *Who can see your driving record?*

	14. (Continued) Driver's Driver Improvement action record only available to:											
	Driver Examiners	Driver Improvement personnel	Financial responsibility personnel	Courts	Law enforcement agencies	Other jurisdictions	Fleet operators	Insurance companies	Concerned driver	News media	General public	Other
UNITED STATES												
Alabama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Arkansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
California	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Florida	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	YES*	NO
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Illinois	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Maine	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Maryland	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
Massachusetts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada												
New Hampshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA
New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES*	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
North Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Puerto Rico	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
South Carolina	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
South Dakota	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Tennessee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Utah	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
CANADA												
Alberta	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
British Columbia	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Manitoba	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
New Brunswick	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Newfoundland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Northwest Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nova Scotia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ontario	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Prince Edward Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Quebec	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Saskatchewan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Yukon Territory	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

LEGEND:
- * = See text for clarification
- NA = Not applicable
- NR = No response
- DI = Data incomplete
- DNA = Data not available

Figure 16: *Who can see your driving record?*

Chapter 4

Controlling The Motor Vehicle Bureaucracy

We have seen how the Motor Vehicle Department is, in reality, one big snitch on the individual. For a price, almost anyone is able to access these records. We have also seen how police agencies have seized upon the opportunity to turn the Motor Vehicle Department computer into an extension of their own computers. Regaining some control can be accomplished in one of two ways, depending upon what your needs are. First, however, let's discuss a little about secondary data that does not appear on your license, but is maintained in the state database.

Almost all states ask for the Social Security number of drivers license applicants. Some states use the Social Security number as the actual drivers license number. States are only permitted to do this if they requested Social Security numbers prior to 1975 when the Federal Privacy Act went into effect. Even states that don't use the number on the license frequently ask for it. When the number is given to the clerk, a secondary numerical file is created that will later allow the driver record to be accessed with only the Social Security number. The federal government encouraged this after the Privacy Act was passed. This allows an "end run" around this law. This is another reason why in-

surance companies always want your Social Security number. It allows a speedy access to the data they seek.

The second item to look at is the coding systems that are used in creating driver license numbers. Some of these systems just issue a sequential drivers license number, others are designed to allow police and bookkeepers to spot under-age customers quickly. For example, in Washington State drivers license numbers are coded as follows:

First Five Letters: Last Name

Next Letter: First Initial

Next Letter: Middle Name Initial

Next Two Numbers: 100 Minus Year of Birth

If a person says that they were born in 1954, the license had better have a "46" on it. Otherwise the license has been altered or is a fake. Another popular sytem is called the "Soundex" system which assigns certain numbers and letters to characters in a person's name and birthdate. Relatively speaking, these coding systems are lightweight attempts to foil only the most naive identity changers or underage would-be drinkers. The real story is curtailing the file *behind* the driving license.

For the new identity seeker the answer lies in understanding what exactly you want to accomplish. The driving file you are creating should reveal nothing about yourself. It should only reveal the data you want it to. Remember what we said earlier about the various states wanting to request only traceable birth documents and identification. The key is to use *untraceable* base documents at the Motor Vehicle Department. Regardless of what officials may say, it can still be done readily.

The first thing to keep in mind is that rules are set at the state level, but are carried out at the local level. It is no great secret that local employees often scoff at the latest rules sent down from the state capitol. It also is not a great secret that in smaller towns it is easier to bypass the bureaucratic hurdles. In short, what I am saying is, check out a few offices of your state's Motor Vehicle Department to see how

closely or thoroughly they follow the issuance procedures recommended. What you will find is that if you can produce credible evidence of your identity, you will slip through the net.

The first step is the same as with all identity shift efforts. Set up a mailing address away from your home at a mail forwarding service or secretarial service. This will give you a street address and message telephone number to use on the subsequent applications you will complete. The next step is to get an untraceable birth record. This is easily done.

You must first decide on the particulars of your birth... your "new" name, birthdate, etc. Once this is decided upon you can go one of three routes. The first option is to use a bogus hospital-type birth certificate. These are readily purchased from mail order document companies. If you would prefer a more professional type, you could order a sample from a medical supply store in the name of "Dr. Jones" residing at your mail forwarding service. Hospital-type birth certificates are easy to manipulate. You would simply type out or fill out by hand the certificate, as hospital-type certificates often are, and then get a copy of it notarized. Have the copy made on nice parchment paper.

The second route is to use a baptismal certificate to establish your identity. This can be done by ordering a membership in one of the many fine "mail order" churches, or by actually joining an easygoing church such as the Unitarian Church. A mail order church will allow you to purchase blank baptismal certificates and seals. You can then make your own. The only aspect you must pay close attention to is to make sure you "age" the document correctly. Remember, to be valid, in place of a birth certificate, a baptismal certificate must have been issued within a year or two after birth.

Both of these birth documents are untraceable. You would then obtain some other soft identification such as a fishing license, library card, or mail order Social Security card, etc. After you have done this, you could then obtain a State Identification card, usually issued by the Motor Vehicle Department.

Once you have done this, getting a new drivers license is a snap. The State Identity card gets you into the system as a "known" person, and

when you do apply for the drivers license you face less intense scrutiny. More information on the general aspects of building a new identity is available in *Reborn in the USA,* available from Loompanics Unlimited.

If you want to start over again, but with your same name and birthdate, you would go this way. First, obtain a mail order Social Security card with a different Social Security number on it. Next, use the "hospital birth certificate" method to give yourself a new birth record. The locale of your birth need not be changed. Another piece of useful back-up identification would be a student or university identity card. Even part-time students are entitled to one. The only other thing you should be careful to do is to transpose your first and middle names on all these documents.

First get a State Identification card. The computer will create a new file for you because you have changed enough base identifiers. The birth certificate number is different, the Social Security number is different, the home address is different (use a mailing service here), and the middle and first names are different. By altering these base identifiers, you have your old, poor driving record behind and now have a second chance.

Appendix to Section III

States Using National Driver Register to Check Driver License Applications

State Motor Vehicle Departments

ALABAMA:
Department of Public Safety
Drivers License Division
PO Box 1471
Montgomery, AL 36192
(205) 261-4400

ALASKA:
Department of Public Safety
Pouch N
Juneau, AK 99811
(907) 465-4364

ARIZONA:
Motor Vehicle Division
1801 W Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85009
(602) 255-7723

ARKANSAS:
Office of Driver Services
PO Box 1272
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 371-1743

CALIFORNIA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
Division of Drivers Licenses
PO Box 12590
Sacramento, CA 95813
(916) 445-6236

COLORADO:
Motor Vehicle Division
140 W 6th Avenue
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 866-3407

CONNECTICUT:
Department of Motor Vehicles
60 State Street
Wethersfield, CT 06109
(203) 566-3300

DELAWARE:
Motor Vehicle Division
Highway Admin Bldg
PO Box 698
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 736-4497

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
301 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 727-6679

FLORIDA:
Division of Drivers Licenses
Department of Highway Safety
Neil Kirkman Building
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-3144

GEORGIA:
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 1456
Atlanta, GA 30371
(404) 656-5890

HAWAII:
Motor Vehicle Safety Office
Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

IDAHO:
Motor Vehicle Bureau
PO Box 34
Boise, ID 83731
(208) 334-2586

ILLINOIS:
Department of Motor Vehicles
2701 Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62723
(217) 782-6212

INDIANA:
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Room 4021
State Office Building
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-2798

IOWA:
Department of Transportation
Office of Drivers License
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-5649

KANSAS:
Department of Revenue
Division of Vehicles
State Office Building
Topeka, KS 66626
(913) 296-3601

KENTUCKY:
Transportation Cabinet
Division of Drivers Licensing
State Office Building
Frankfort, KY 40622
(502) 564-6800

LOUISIANA:
Department of Public Safety
Office of Motor Vehicles
PO Box 64886
Baton Rouge, LA 70896
(504) 925-6343

MAINE:
Secretary of State
Division of Motor Vehicles
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 289-3585

MARYLAND:
Motor Vehicle Administration
6601 Ritchie Highway
Glen Burnie, MD 21062
(301) 768-7255

MASSACHUSETTS:
Registry of Motor Vehicles
100 Nashua Street
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 727-3700

MICHIGAN:
Bureau of Driver &
Vehicle Records
Secondary Complex
Lansing, MI 48918
(517) 322-1460

MINNESOTA:
Drivers License Division
161 Transportation Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-6000

MISSISSIPPI:
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 958
Jackson, MS 39205
(601) 982-1212

MISSOURI:
Drivers License Bureau
PO Box 200
Jefferson City, MO 65101
(314) 751-2733

MONTANA:
Drivers Services
303 N Roberts
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-3273

NEBRASKA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
301 Centennial Mall S
PO Box 94789
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-2281

NEVADA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
Drivers License Division
555 Wright Way
Carson City, NV 89711
(702) 885-5360

NEW HAMPSHIRE:
Division of Motor Vehicles
Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-2371

NEW JERSEY:
Division of Motor Vehicles
25 S Montgomery Street
Trenton, NJ 08666
(609) 292-9849

NEW MEXICO:
Motor Vehicle Division
Drivers Service Bureau
Manuel Lujan Sr. Building
Santa Fe, NM 87503
(505) 827-2362

NEW YORK:
License Production Bureau
PO Box 2688
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12220
(518) 474-2068

NORTH CAROLINA:
Division of Motor Vehicles
1100 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27697
(919) 733-4241

NORTH DAKOTA:
State License Division
State Highway Building
Capitol Grounds
Bismarck, ND 58505
(701) 224-4353

OHIO:
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
4300 Kimberly Parkway
Columbus, OH 43227
(614) 466-7666

OKLAHOMA:
Department of Public Safety
3600 N Eastern
Oklahoma City, OK 73136
(405) 424-0411

OREGON:
Motor Vehicle Division
1905 Lana Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 378-6994

PENNSYLVANIA:
Bureau of Drivers Licensing
Commonwealth & Forster
Harrisburg, PA 17122
(717) 787-3130

RHODE ISLAND:
Division of Motor Vehicles
State Office Building
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 277-3000

SOUTH CAROLINA:
Department of Highways &
Public Transportation
Motor Vehicle Division
Drawer 1498
Columbia, SC 29216
(803) 758-3201

SOUTH DAKOTA:
Department of Public Safety
118 W Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 773-3191

TENNESSEE:
Department of Safety
Andrew Jackson State
Office Building
Nashville, TN 37210

TEXAS:
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 4087
5805 N Lamar
Austin, TX 78773
(512) 465-2000

UTAH:
Department of Public Safety
Drivers License Division
4501 South 2700 W
Salt Lake City, UT 84119
(801) 965-4400

VERMONT:
Department of Motor Vehicles
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 828-2121

VIRGINIA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
PO Box 27412
Richmond, VA 23269-0001
(804) 257-0406

WASHINGTON:
Department of Licensing
Highways-Licenses Building
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-6977

WEST VIRGINIA:
Department of Motor Vehicles
1800 Washington Street East
Charleston, WV 25317
(304) 348-2719

WISCONSIN:
Division of Motor Vehicles
4802 Sheboygan Avenue
Madison, WI 53702
(608) 266-2237

WYOMING:
Motor Vehicle Division
2200 Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-7971

SECTION IV:

Passports

Section IV:

Contents

Introduction 173
Chapter 1: History of The Passport 175
Chapter 2: The U.S. Passport 177
Chapter 3: Passport Issuance Procedures 185
Chapter 4: Passports and New Identities 193
Appendix to Section IV 197

Introduction

The U.S. passport can be considered to be the ultimate identity document issued by the government. What makes a passport unique is that it is the only document issued to American citizens that establishes both their nationality status and personal identification. Unlike most other nations of the world, the United States has no national identity card or papers that its citizens must carry. In fact, only 25% of all Americans will ever obtain a passport. This is due to the fact that most Americans never travel to any other foreign country other than Canada or Mexico, which do not require passports from Americans.

The first time the minority of Americans who do eventually obtain a passport are confronted with this identity document, is when an overseas trip is planned. Travel agents frequently marvel at how few Americans even realize that they need a passport to travel to Europe or Asia.

The purpose of this section is to examine the U.S. passport, and to reveal the future plans the federal government has for this identification tool. We will also examine the passport from the viewpoint of someone who wishes to establish a new identity. Over the years thousands of foreign nationals have seen a U.S. passport as the ticket to a better life

in the U.S.A. We will examine how the passport office has organized itself to detect these people. The first step is to examine the question of what is a passport, how it works, and a little bit of its history.

Chapter 1

History of The Passport

What exactly is a passport? This question can be answered by looking at the name of the document itself. Passport literally is passport. Or, in other words, to pass through a port of entry into a country. A passport allows a foreign nation to conclude several things about its bearer. A passport shows what nation you were born in, and also carries a full history of your personal identifying particulars, as any other identity document would, along with your photograph.

The second part of the passport allows the foreign government to conclude that you are also a citizen of the country that has issued you the passport. The third role of the passport is that it allows the receiving country to officially validate your entry into and exit out of their country through the use of a stamp on the blank pages of the passport. These stamps are also known as visas, and in effect are the host country's official permission allowing you to visit or live there.

All nations of the world, with few exceptions, recognize each others' passports and the citizenship status attached to them. Essentially a passport is a universally recognized travel document. National identity cards, drivers licenses, etc., all vary from country to country and even

within the borders of a single nation. Secondly, one can possess many of these documents and not necessarily be a citizen of the country that issues them. A good example of this is the United States. A foreign national could come to the United States and obtain a drivers license, state identity card, and social security card without much difficulty. However, possessing all of these personal identification documents would not make this person a U.S. citizen. Most of the 5 million illegal aliens in the United States possess the same identification cards as U.S. citizens here.

Passports grew out of the need for countries to have one travel document that validates both a person's citizenship and identity status. Agreements between nations require countries to recognize the right of citizenship that foreign nationals have because of their passport and also that they have the right of protection of their government. A passport also establishes the holder to be free of taxation in the foreign state he or she is visiting and also prohibits the passport holder from being impressed into military service by the foreign state. Of course, these prohibitions do not apply if the foreign national has voluntarily applied for some sort of permanent status in the foreign state, or takes up employment in the other nation.

The U.S. passport will be the document of our concern, however. A unique set of factors is brought into play when a person applies for a U.S. passport. All of the various aspects of personal identification and the U.S. identification system are brought into play. This is because of the before-mentioned uniqueness of the document. Let's first look at a typical U.S. passport and the information it contains.

Chapter 2

The U.S. Passport

Over the years the U.S. passport has had many different sizes and shapes. We will focus on the machine readable passports that are now the standard issue passports. Figures 17 through 20 illustrate a current issue passport. Let's go through it step by step.

The size of the passport has been steadily shrinking over the years. In fact, all new passports from any country are the same size. By size I mean the outer dimensions. The number of pages inside a passport can still vary. Figure 17 is the heart of the U.S. passport. This page is called the data page, and it contains all the personal information on the holder, as well as the photograph. We will go into this in detail later. Figure 18 is the signature page, and the two pages following it (Figure 19) are general travel information pages from the U.S. State Department. The State Department is the agency of the federal government that actually issues the passport. The pages after these (Figure 20) are visa pages. This is where foreign governments can place your entry and exit stamps into your passport. In time, this provides the government with a record of your travels into and out of the United States.

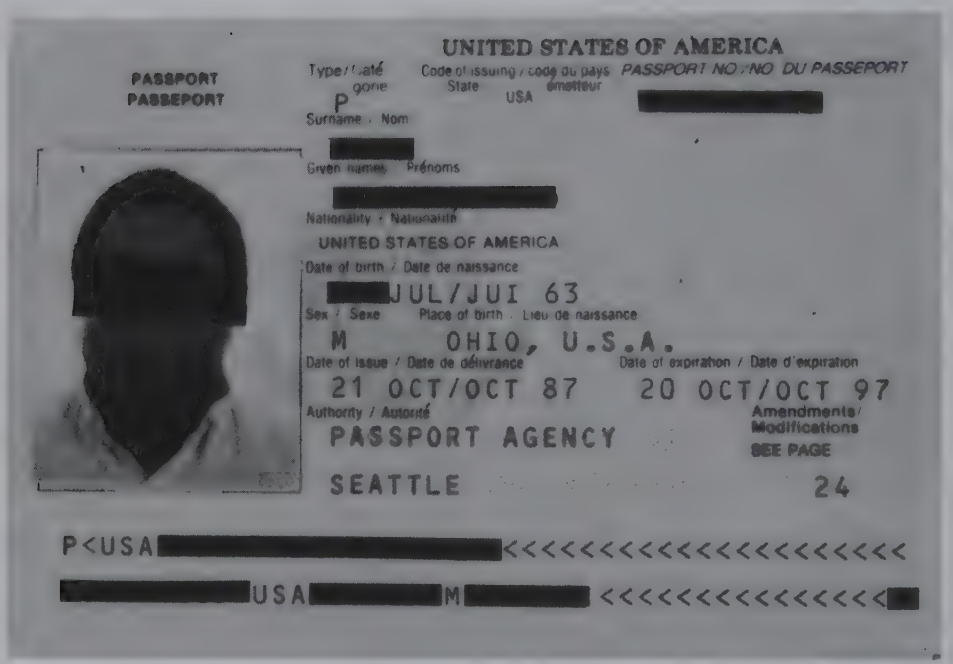


Figure 17: *Data Page.*

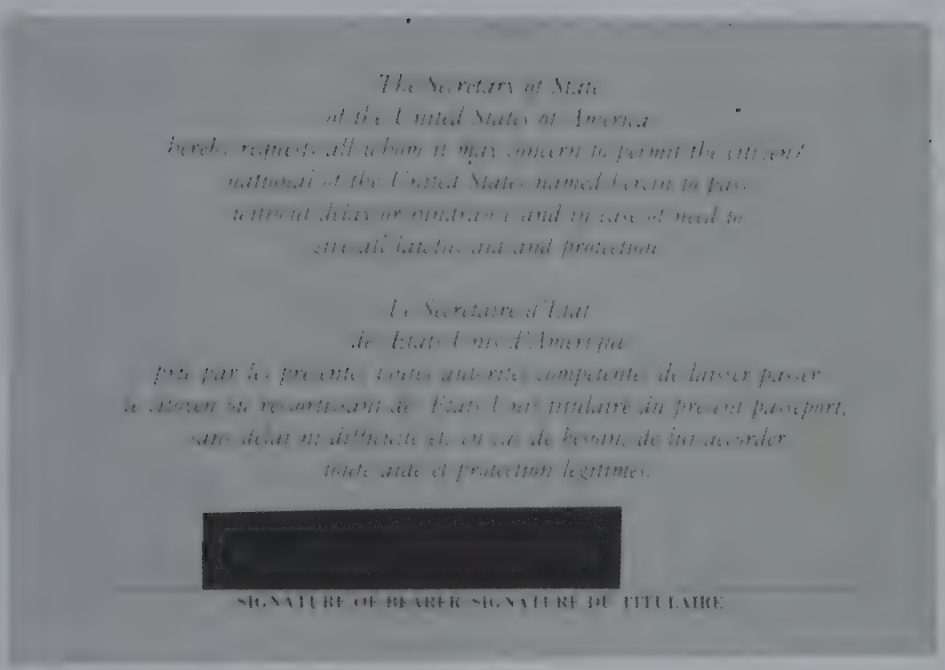
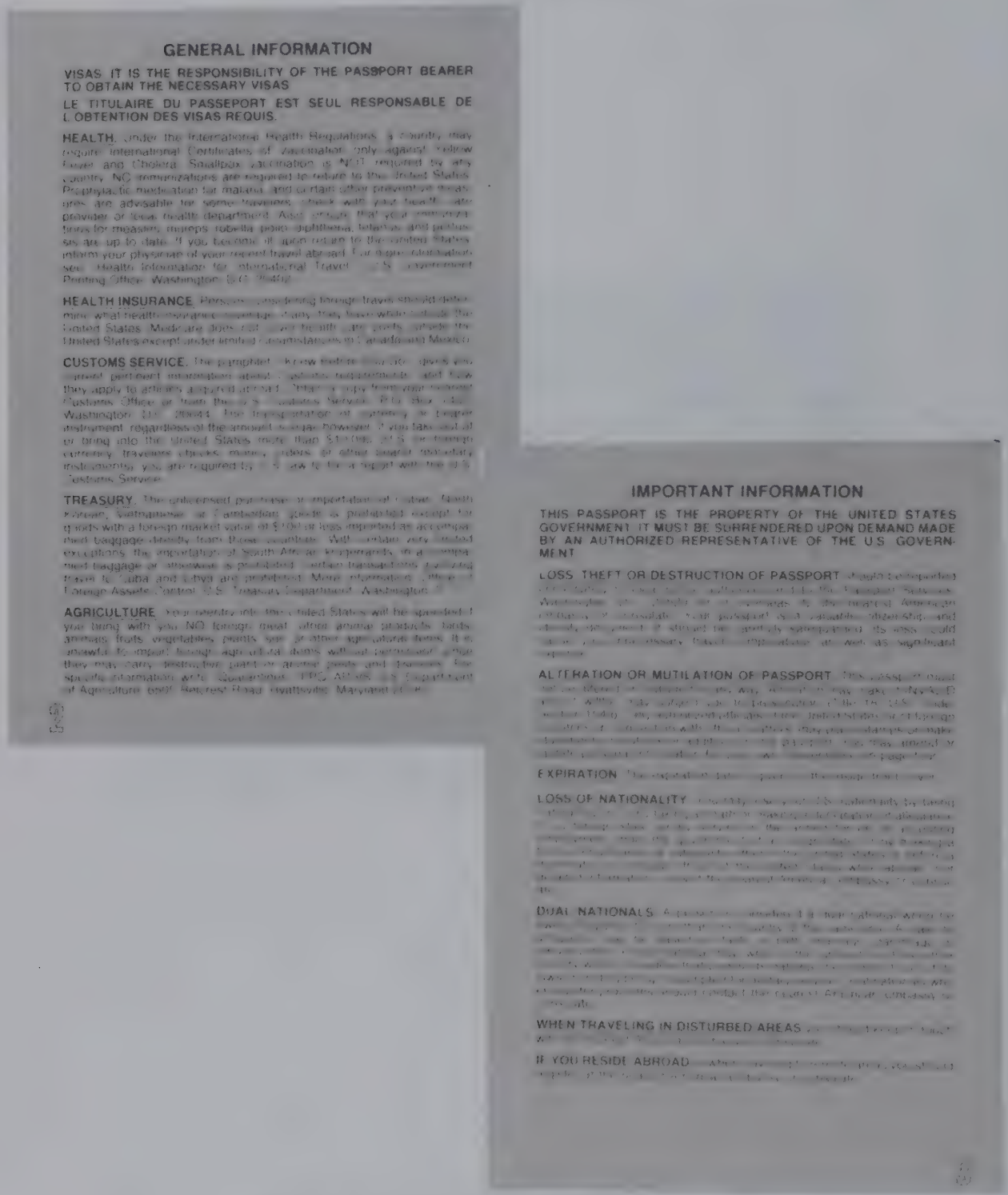

The Secretary of State
of the United States of America
hereby requests all whom it may concern to permit the citizen
national of the United States named herein to pass
without delay or hindrance and in case of need to
give all lawful aid and protection
Le Secretaire d'Etat
des Etats-Unis d'Amerique
prie par la presente toutes autorites competentes de laisser passer
le citoyen ou ressortissant des Etats-Unis titulaire du present passport,
sans delai ni difficulte et, en cas de besoin, de lui accorder
toute aide et protection legitimes.
SIGNATURE OF BEARER SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE

Figure 18: *Signature Page of a U.S. Passport*



GENERAL INFORMATION

VISAS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PASSPORT BEARER TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY VISAS

LE TITULAIRE DU PASSEPORT EST SEUL RESPONSABLE DE L OBTENTION DES VISAS REQUIS.

HEALTH. Under the International Health Regulations a country may require International Certificates of Vaccination only against Yellow Fever and Cholera. Smallpox vaccination is NOT required by any country. NO immunizations are required to return to the United States. Prophylactic medication for malaria and certain other preventive measures are advisable for some travelers; check with your health care provider or local health department. Also ensure that your immunizations for measles, mumps rubella polio diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis are up to date. If you become ill upon return to the United States inform your physician of your recent travel abroad. For more information see: Health Information for International Travel U.S. Government Printing Office Washington D.C. 20402

HEALTH INSURANCE. Persons considering foreign travel should determine what health coverage coverage they may have which includes the United States Medicare does not cover health care costs outside the United States except under limited circumstances in Canada and Mexico.

CUSTOMS SERVICE. The pamphlet "Know Before You Go" gives you the most pertinent information about customs requirements and how they apply to citizens returning abroad. Obtain a copy from your nearest Customs Office or from the U.S. Customs Service P.O. Box 7407 Washington D.C. 20044. The importation or exportation of currency or negotiable instrument regardless of the amount is not prohibited. However if you take out of or bring into the United States more than $10,000 in U.S. or foreign currency travelers checks money orders or other monetary instruments you are required by law to file a report with the U.S. Customs Service.

TREASURY. The unlicensed purchase or importation of cigars from North Korea, Vietnam or Cambodian goods is prohibited except for goods with a foreign market value of $100 or less imported as accompanied baggage directly from those countries. With certain very limited exceptions the importation of South African Krugerrands in a commercial baggage or otherwise is prohibited. Certain transactions involving Libya is Cuba and Libya are prohibited. More information may be obtained from the Foreign Assets Control U.S. Treasury Department Washington D.C.

AGRICULTURE. Your re-entry into the United States will be expedited if you bring with you NO foreign meat dairy products birds animals fruits vegetables plants seeds or other agricultural items. It is unlawful to import foreign agricultural items without permission and they may carry destructive plant or animal pests and diseases. For specific information write: Agricultural Inspection U.S. Department of Agriculture 6505 Belcrest Road Hyattsville Maryland 20782

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS PASSPORT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. IT MUST BE SURRENDERED UPON DEMAND MADE BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

LOSS THEFT OR DESTRUCTION OF PASSPORT.

ALTERATION OR MUTILATION OF PASSPORT.

EXPIRATION.

LOSS OF NATIONALITY.

DUAL NATIONALS.

WHEN TRAVELING IN DISTURBED AREAS.

IF YOU RESIDE ABROAD.

Figure 19: *Information Pages from a U.S. Passport.*

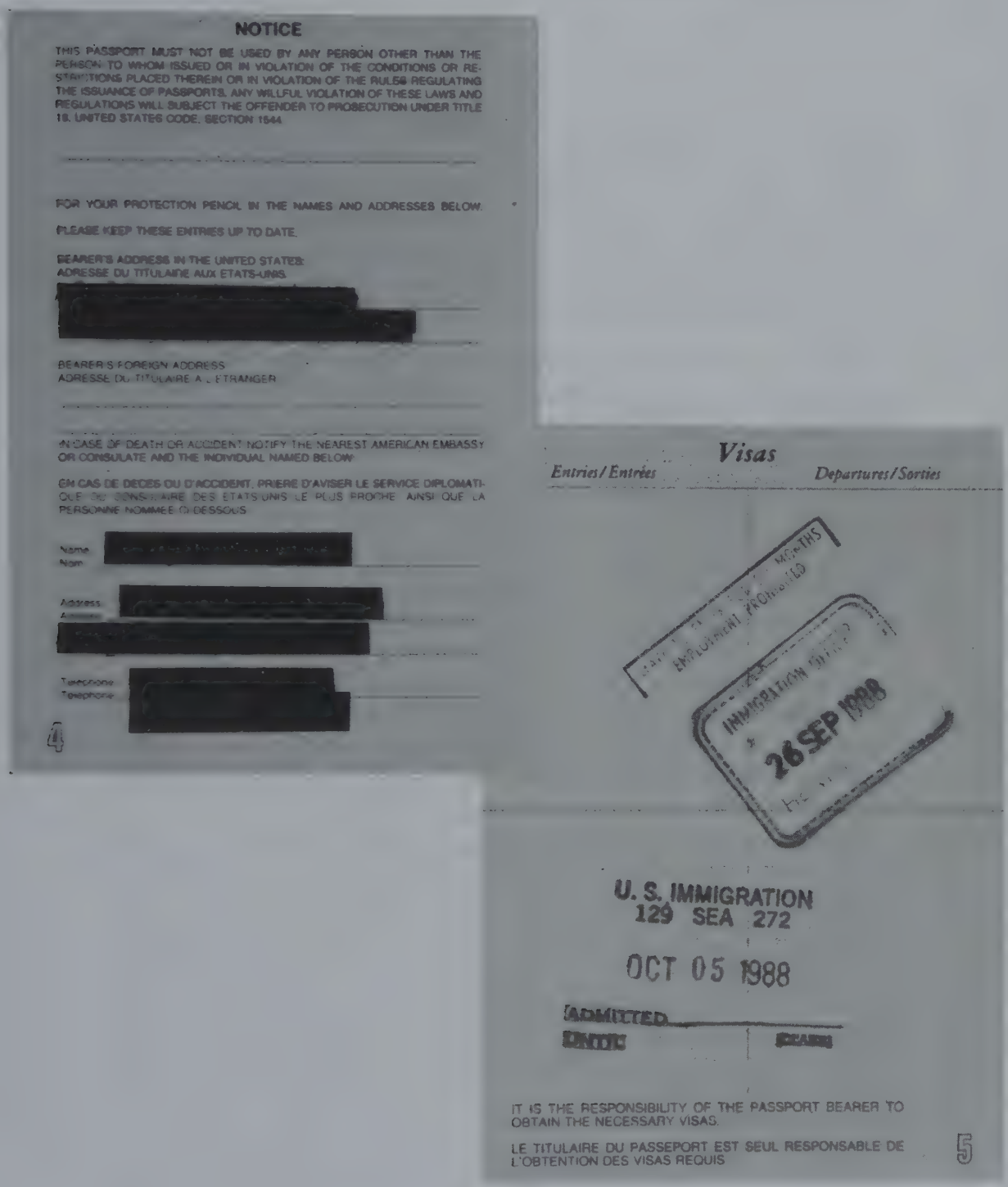

NOTICE
THIS PASSPORT MUST NOT BE USED BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON TO WHOM ISSUED OR IN VIOLATION OF THE CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS PLACED THEREIN OR IN VIOLATION OF THE RULES REGULATING THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS. ANY WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THESE LAWS AND REGULATIONS WILL SUBJECT THE OFFENDER TO PROSECUTION UNDER TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1544.
FOR YOUR PROTECTION PENCIL IN THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BELOW.
PLEASE KEEP THESE ENTRIES UP TO DATE.
BEARER'S ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES:
ADRESSE DU TITULAIRE AUX ETATS-UNIS
BEARER'S FOREIGN ADDRESS
ADRESSE DU TITULAIRE A L'ETRANGER
IN CASE OF DEATH OR ACCIDENT NOTIFY THE NEAREST AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED BELOW
EN CAS DE DECES OU D'ACCIDENT, PRIERE D'AVISER LE SERVICE DIPLOMATIQUE OU CONSULAIRE DES ETATS-UNIS LE PLUS PROCHE AINSI QUE LA PERSONNE NOMMEE CI-DESSOUS
Name
Nom
Address
Adresse
Telephone
Telephone
4
Visas
Entries / Entrées
Departures / Sorties
MONTHS
EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED
IMMIGRATION
26 SEP 1988
U. S. IMMIGRATION
129 SEA 272
OCT 05 1988
ADMITTED
ENTRY
IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PASSPORT BEARER TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY VISAS.
LE TITULAIRE DU PASSEPORT EST SEUL RESPONSABLE DE L'OBTENTION DES VISAS REQUIS
5

Figure 20: *U.S. Passport Visa Page.*

Let's look at the data pages of the passport (Figure 17). This passport is called a machine-readable passport. If you notice there is a strip of letters, numbers and arrows at the bottom. This strip can be read by an optical-character recognition machine. When a traveller passes through border points, this strip of the passport is inserted into a machine and checked against a database of undesirables. More about this later. Let's look at the page piece by piece. (For privacy reasons, we have "blacked-out" certain information.)

At the top of the passport, underneath the "United States of America" heading, there is a space for the type of passport it is. This passport has a "P" in this category. "P" means a personal passport. Passports come in various categories just like drivers licenses. For example, there is what is known as a diplomatic passport. Diplomatic passports give the holder a host of protections and privileges while present in the foreign state.

Diplomatic passports grew out of the need for foreign embassies, consulates, and the people who staff them, to be considered sovereign territory. By this I mean, if you walk inside the German Consulate in Seattle, Washington, you are on German soil. Under international law the consulate, even though just a suite of offices in a skyscraper, is part of Germany. If you killed someone inside the German Consulate, before the local police could go in and arrest you, the German Government would have to agree to allow them on to its "soil" to do so. On the other hand, the German Government could decide to take you back to Germany for trial.

Diplomatic passports essentially give these same protections to the individual holding the passport. Diplomatic passports are issued to ambassadors, consuls, and certain other accredited diplomats as well as their family members. Diplomatic passports mean that the holder cannot be arrested or prosecuted for any crime he may commit while in the foreign state. Because the receiving nation agreed to the diplomatic passport holder having the status of an accredited diplomat beforehand, there can be no charge later on. For example, if the holder of a diplomatic passport kills a person in the United States, the United States cannot withdraw his accreditation and prosecute him. All the United States can do is declare the "diplomat" "persona non grata" and require him to exit the country within 3 days. At the end of this time, the person no longer has diplomatic status. But international law prohibits this person from being prosecuted later on for these crimes.

The next information blank lists the code of the issuing nation. All countries are assigned a code by international agreement. The next number is the passport number. This nine digit number of numerals and/or letters is now also standardized in length between countries. Some nations will use two letters in place of two of the digits. The next two lines give the surname and given names of the passport holder. Underneath is the nationality statement, which is preprinted on the passport form.

The next line gives the date of birth, and the line underneath this one gives the passport holder's sex and place of birth. This is an interesting bit of information. Because a passport identifies an individual as being a citizen of the issuing country, there would seem to be no need to put this data on the passport. In fact, many countries over the years have attempted to have this piece of data omitted from the passport. Canada and the United States are two such countries.

The problem was that many other countries demanded that this information stay on the passport. Furthermore, these countries made it clear that they would not accept passports that did not contain this information. The reasons for this were two-fold. First, many countries do not recognize it when a person immigrates to another country and eventually gives up his nationality for that of another. If this person were to return to his homeland on his new passport, that did not reflect the birth location, the border official would have no way of knowing that this was a former citizen. There have been many reports of foreign born American citizens being harassed or forced to perform military service when they have returned to their birth nations for a visit. The other reason is how some nations define citizenship.

In the United States we define citizenship primarily on the location of birth. All persons born within the United States are considered American citizens. Exceptions are made for granting citizenship to Americans born overseas to U.S. parents. Other countries base citizenship on heritage. For example, China considers all people of Chinese heritage, regardless of where they are born, as nationals of China.

The next line on the data page gives the issue data and expiration date of the passport. All new U.S. passports are valid for a period of ten years. The next line gives where the passport was issued, and if there are any amendments to the passport. An amendment could be to allow a person to

travel to nations that are "off limits" like Libya, or extending the passport in exceptional circumstances.

The most interesting spot on the data pages is, of course, the strip at the bottom. It is here that data can be encoded on your passport that you know nothing about. The top line is fairly straightforward. The "P" is the aforementioned personal use passport. The next wording is just the nationality and the surname, followed by the given names. It is the bottom line that should interest us more.

The first nine digits are the passport number again. The next digit is a check digit based on the first nine. We have U.S.A., again followed by the year, month, and day of birth. Again following this is a check digit. We have the sex of the holder, again followed by the expiration date of the passport, which is followed by a check digit. At the very end we have another digit. This is the digit that can be used to encode various meanings into your passport.

For example, a passport for a person who is of no interest to the authorities may carry a certain digit in this position. When your passport is run through the reader, you will be passed onward with no further scrutiny. Other numerals could be given to people that will make them subject to a fuller inspection, or that could just result in a record of their movements being made. The problem is, the general public has no way of knowing this, so once again we see how the government is creating a dual use for identification documents without letting the public know.

The next step in understanding the U.S. passport is to examine the issuance procedures surrounding them. The issuance procedures behind U.S. passports provide a quick overview of all facets of identification in the United States.

Chapter 3

Passport Issuance Procedures

Regardless of where one applies for a passport, they are only manufactured and issued by the passport agency branch of the Department of State. When a person applies for a passport at somewhere other than a passport agency, the application is returned to them for review and actual passport issuance. We should start with the actual passport application. Figures 21 and 22 reproduce the current application for a U.S. Passport. Let's examine some particulars.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PASSPORT APPLICATION

FEDERAL TAX LAW:

Section 6039E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 requires a passport applicant to provide his/her name (#1), mailing address (#2), date of birth (#5), and social security number (#6). If you have not been issued a social security number, enter zeroes in box #6. Passport Services will provide this information to the Internal Revenue Service routinely. Any applicant who fails to provide the required information is subject to a $500 penalty enforced by the IRS. All questions on this matter should be referred to the nearest IRS office.

ACTS OR CONDITIONS

(If any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions has been performed by or applies to the applicant, the portion which applies should be lined out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the applicant should be attached and made a part of this application.)

I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States; or having been naturalized, within one year after such naturalization, returned to the country of my birth or any other foreign country to take up a permanent residence.

WARNING: False statements made knowingly and willfully in passport applications or in affidavits or other supporting documents submitted therewith are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under provisions of 18 USC 1001 and/or 18 USC 1542. Alteration or mutilation of a passport issued pursuant to this application is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 USC 1543. The use of a passport in violation of the restrictions contained therein or of the passport regulations is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under 18 USC 1544. All statements and documents submitted are subject to verification.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT:

The information solicited on this form is authorized by, but not limited to, those statutes codified in Titles 8, 18, and 22, United States Code, and all predecessor statutes whether or not codified, and all regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order 11295 of August 5, 1966. The primary purpose for soliciting the information is to establish citizenship, identity, and entitlement to issuance of a United States Passport or related facility, and to properly administer and enforce the laws pertaining thereto.

The information is made available as a routine use on a need-to-know basis to personnel of the Department of State and other government agencies having statutory or other lawful authority to maintain such information in the performance of their official duties; pursuant to a court order; and, as set forth in Part 171, Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (see *Federal Register*, Volume 42, pages 49791 through 49795).

Failure to provide the information requested on this form may result in the denial of a United States Passport, related document, or service to the individual seeking such passport, document, or service.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A U.S. PASSPORT. U.S. passports are issued only to U.S. citizens or nationals. Each person must obtain his or her own passport.

IF YOU ARE A FIRST-TIME APPLICANT, please complete and submit this application in person. (Applicants under 13 years of age usually need not appear in person unless requested. A parent or guardian may execute the application on the child's behalf.) Each application must be accompanied by (1) PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP, (2) PROOF OF IDENTITY, (3) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS, (4) FEES (as explained below) to one of the following acceptance agents: a clerk of any Federal or State court of record or a judge or clerk of any probate court accepting applications; a designated postal employee at a selected post office; or an agent at a Passport Agency in Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Stamford, or Washington, D.C.; or a U.S. consular official.

IF YOU HAVE HAD A PREVIOUS PASSPORT, inquire about eligibility to use Form DSP-82 (mail-in application).

Address requests for passport amendment, extension of validity, or additional visa pages to a Passport Agency or a U.S. Consulate or Embassy abroad. Check visa requirements with consular officials of countries to be visited well in advance of your departure.

(1) PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

(a) APPLICANTS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES. Submit previous U.S. passport or **certified** birth certificate. A birth certificate must include your given name and surname, date and place of birth, date the birth record was filed, and seal or other certification of the official custodian of such records. A record filed more than 1 year after the birth is acceptable if it is supported by evidence described in the next paragraph.

IF NO BIRTH RECORD EXISTS, submit registrar's notice to that effect. Also submit an early baptismal or circumcision certificate, hospital birth record, early census, school, or family Bible records, newspaper or insurance files, or notarized affidavits of persons having knowledge of your birth (preferably with at least one record listed above). Evidence should include your given name and surname, date and place of birth, and seal or other certification of office (if customary) and signature of issuing official.

(b) APPLICANTS BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. Submit previous U.S. passport or Certificate of Naturalization, or Certificate of Citizenship, or a Report of Birth Abroad, or evidence described below.

IF YOU CLAIM CITIZENSHIP THROUGH NATURALIZATION OF PARENT(S), submit the Certificate(s) of Naturalization of your parent(s), your foreign birth certificate, and proof of your admission to the United States for permanent residence.

IF YOU CLAIM CITIZENSHIP THROUGH BIRTH ABROAD TO U.S. CITIZEN PARENT(S), submit a Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240) or Certification of Birth (Form DS-1350 or FS-545), or your foreign birth certificate, parents' marriage certificate, proof of citizenship of your parent(s), and affidavit of U.S. citizen parent(s) showing all periods and places of residence/physical presence in the United States and abroad before your birth.

(2) PROOF OF IDENTITY. If you are not personally known to the acceptance agent, you must establish your identity to the agent's satisfaction. You may submit items such as the following containing your signature AND physical description or photograph that is a good likeness of you: previous U.S. passport; Certificate of Naturalization or of Citizenship; driver's license (not temporary or learner's license); or government (Federal, State, municipal) identification card or pass. Temporary or altered documents are not acceptable.

IF YOU CANNOT PROVE YOUR IDENTITY as stated above, you must appear with an IDENTIFYING WITNESS who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien who has known you for at least 2 years. Your witness must prove his or her identity and complete and sign an Affidavit of Identifying Witness (Form DSP-71) before the acceptance agent. You must also submit some identification of your own.

(3) TWO PHOTOGRAPHS. Submit two identical photographs of you alone, sufficiently recent to be a good likeness (normally taken within the last 6 months), 2 × 2 inches in size, with an image size from bottom of chin to top of head (including hair) of between 1 and 1-3/8 inches. Photographs must be clear, front view, full face, taken in normal street attire without a hat or dark glasses, and printed on thin paper with a plain light (white or off-white) background. They may be black and white or color. They must be capable of withstanding a mounting temperature of 225° Fahrenheit (107° Celsius). Photographs retouched so that your appearance is changed are unacceptable. Snapshots, most vending machine prints, and magazine or full-length photographs are unacceptable.

(4) FEES. Submit $42 if you are 18 years of age or older. The passport fee is $35. In addition, a fee of $7 is charged for the execution of the application. Your passport will be valid for 10 years from the date of issue except where limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period. Submit $27 if you are under 18 years of age. The passport fee is $20 and the execution fee is $7. Your passport will be valid for 5 years from the date of issue, except where limited as above.

Pay the passport and execution fees in one of the following forms: checks - personal, certified, traveler's; bank draft or cashier's check; money order, U.S. Postal, international, currency exchange; or if abroad, the foreign currency equivalent, or a check drawn on a U.S. bank.

Make passport and execution fees payable to Passport Services (except if applying at a State court, pay execution fee as the State court requires) or the appropriate Embassy or Consulate, if abroad. No fee is charged to applicants with U.S. Government or military authorization for no-fee passports (except State courts may collect the execution fee). Pay special postage if applicable.

FORM DSP-11
12-87

Figure 21: *Passport Application Instructions*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APPLICATION FOR ☐ PASSPORT ☐ REGISTRATION

SEE INSTRUCTIONS—TYPE OR PRINT IN INK IN WHITE AREAS

1. NAME FIRST NAME | MIDDLE NAME | LAST NAME

2. MAILING ADDRESS
STREET
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE
COUNTRY IN CARE OF

☐ 5 Yr. ☐ 10 Yr. Issue Date
R D O DP
End. # Exp.

3. SEX Male Female
4. PLACE OF BIRTH City, State or Province, Country
5. DATE OF BIRTH Mo. Day Year
6. SEE FEDERAL TAX LAW NOTICE ON REVERSE SIDE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
7. HEIGHT Feet Inches
8. COLOR OF HAIR
9. COLOR OF EYES
10. (Area Code) HOME PHONE
11. (Area Code) BUSINESS PHONE
12. PERMANENT ADDRESS (Street, City, State, ZIP Code)
13. OCCUPATION

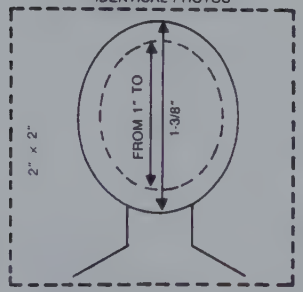
FOLD

14. FATHER'S NAME BIRTHPLACE BIRTH DATE U.S. CITIZEN ☐ YES ☐ NO
15. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME BIRTHPLACE BIRTH DATE U.S. CITIZEN ☐ YES ☐ NO

16. TRAVEL PLANS *(Not Mandatory)*
COUNTRIES DEPARTURE DATE
LENGTH OF STAY

17. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ISSUED A U.S. PASSPORT? YES ☐ NO ☐ IF YES, SUBMIT PASSPORT IF AVAILABLE. ☐ Submitted
IF UNABLE TO SUBMIT MOST RECENT PASSPORT, STATE ITS DISPOSITION: COMPLETE NEXT LINE
NAME IN WHICH ISSUED PASSPORT NUMBER ISSUE DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.) DISPOSITION

SUBMIT TWO RECENT IDENTICAL PHOTOS



18. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED? ☐ YES ☐ NO DATE OF MOST RECENT MARRIAGE Mo. Day Year
WIDOWED/DIVORCED? ☐ YES ☐NO IF YES, GIVE DATE Mo. Day Year
SPOUSE'S FULL BIRTH NAME SPOUSE'S BIRTHPLACE

19. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, NOTIFY *(Person Not Traveling With You)* *(Not Mandatory)* RELATIONSHIP
FULL NAME
ADDRESS (Area Code) PHONE NUMBER

20. TO BE COMPLETED BY AN APPLICANT WHO BECAME A CITIZEN THROUGH NATURALIZATION
I IMMIGRATED TO THE U.S. (Month, Year)
I RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE U.S. From (Mo., Yr.) To (Mo., Yr.)
DATE NATURALIZED (Mo., Day, Yr.)
PLACE

FOLD

21. DO NOT SIGN APPLICATION UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO BY PERSON ADMINISTERING OATH
I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship, performed any of the acts listed under "Acts or Conditions" on the reverse of this application form (unless explanatory statement is attached). I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on this application are true and the photograph attached is a true likeness of me.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me (SEAL)
Month Day Year
X
(Sign in presence of person authorized to accept application)
☐ Clerk of Court or ☐ PASSPORT Agent ☐ Postal Employee ☐ (Vice) Consul USA At
(Signature of person authorized to accept application)

22. APPLICANT'S IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS ☐ PASSPORT ☐ DRIVER'S LICENSE ☐ OTHER (Specify)
ISSUE DATE Month Day Year EXPIRATION DATE Month Day Year
PLACE OF ISSUE
No.
ISSUED IN THE NAME OF

23. FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY (Applicant's evidence of citizenship)
☐ Birth Cert. SR CR City Filed/Issued:
☐ Passport Bearer's Name:
☐ Report of Birth
☐ Naturalization/Citizenship Cert. No.:
☐ Other:
☐ Seen & Returned
☐ Attached

APPLICATION APPROVAL
Examiner Name
Office, Date

24.
FEE EXEC. POST

FORM DSP-11 (12-87) Form Approved OMB No. 1405-0004 (Exp. 8/1/89)

Figure 22: *Passport Application Form*

The first item to notice is that one must apply in person for a passport. The only exception to this rule is a renewal passport, or a passport for someone on official U.S. Government business. The next item to notice is how the passport office is very explicit in the type of documents you must submit. They require both proof of birth within the United States as well as proof of identity. The passport office is much more adept at these requirements than the Motor Vehicle Departments of many states, which often have the same requirements for drivers license applicants.

Over the years, the passport office has issued many a passport to people who were not American citizens. In the 1970's it became especially bad. A good example of this is the story of a small village called Rio Rico. In 1970, the United States and Mexico reached an agreement on the border that resulted in a few minor changes. Mexico received some islands in the Rio Grande River in return for the border line being drawn more logically at other places. This adjustment resulted in the village of Rio Rico, Mexico, now becoming the village of Rio Rico, Texas. Immediately, anyone ever born within Rio Rico was an American citizen. Rio Rico had never had more than a thousand inhabitants. Soon, nearly twenty thousand Rio Ricans discovered their roots.

At this time, the State Department was very lax in the type of birth documents they accepted as valid for passport issuance. Suddenly, people could purchase Rio Rico birth certificates, and then go obtain a drivers license or other identification very easily. This was facilitated by the fact that Motor Vehicle Department personnel and State Welfare office personnel in the area had been notified of the new agreement between the countries, and to expect applications from Rio Ricans.

Soon word got out in the illegal alien community in South Texas that becoming a Rio Rican was an easy way to U.S. citizenship. Immediately sellers of Rio Rican birth certificates started hawking their wares, and a few months later the State Department was issuing these people passports. As well, foreign nationals in other countries were using mail order birth certificates to obtain U.S. passports overseas. Eventually, the problem got so out of hand that the U.S. passport office

drafted and implemented one of the stickiest set of birth record guidelines used anywhere.

First, a quick review of the birth recording system in the United States. Birth records in the United States are issued from four sources. State birth certificates are maintained at the central Vital Statistics bureau in each state as well as at the county level by the County Registrar in the county of birth. Hospitals, obstetricians, and individuals in some states, are also able to issue legally valid birth certificates. However, those are usually only used in the interim until a county-issued certificate is available. Finally, there are the baptismal records of churches that provide infant baptism. In some cases, these records are legally useable.

There was a time when the passport office would accept all of these birth records as valid. However, now passport agents will only accept state and county-issued certificates as valid for passport purposes. Passport agents are also very aware of the various types of birth certificates, the coding systems used on them, and also are empowered to verify the authenticity of any birth certificate presented to them. Look again at the passport applications form (Figure 22) and section 23 marked "For Issuing Office Use Only."

There is a box marked Birth Certificate, and this is followed by the 3 markings "SR," "CR," and City. These refer to "State Registration," "County Registration," and "City Registration." As we mentioned earlier, birth records can be obtained from either the State Vital Statistics Bureau in the capitol or from a County Registrar. Some larger cities, such as New York City and Chicago, also issue their own birth certificates. A state-issued birth certificate will have a common format, and also carry 2 sets of numbers on it that a locally-issued certificate will not. All state-issued birth certificates carry a state-issued birth number. The first 3 digits of the number are always pre-printed on the form. The first digit is always a 1, which indicates birth in the United States. The next two digits indicate the year of birth, and the last six digits are the state file number. If a person presents a state-issued birth certificate that does not carry these numbers, it will be referred for further investigation.

On the other hand, a county or city-issued birth certificate should only contain a 4 digit registrar's file number. There would be no pre-printed first three digits of a state birth number on these certificates. The other aspect of birth certificates that passport agents are very aware of is the embossed seal that should be on it. First, we should look at the difference between a notarized birth certificate and a certified birth certificate.

A notarized birth certificate means simply that a Notary Public has said that the photocopy of the birth certificate is a true copy of the original document. Notarization does not attest to the accuracy of the information contained on the certificate. Most state level bureaucrats do not understand this, and this is why a notarized copy of a birth certificate will be accepted at the Motor Vehicle branch.

A certified birth certificate, or any other document, can only be done by the original custodian of the records. When a County Registrar certifies a birth certificate, he is attesting not only that it is a true copy of the original, but that the information contained on the certificate is accurate. Passport agents will only accept certified copies of birth certificates.

Passport agents also examine closely the seal and stamp placed on a birth certificate. A state-issued birth certificate from the Vital Statistics branch will carry the State seal, but with the logo and signature of the Vital Statistics record clerk. A county or city-issued birth certificate will often carry a county seal and signature of the Deputy Registrar. Passport agents look carefully at the seal and signature to make sure that they agree with the document presented.

The other thing passport agents look for once your evidence of birth has been accepted, is the whole identification package presented. Passport agents are very careful to note the issue date of all other identification presented. A person who can only present newly-issued identification will almost always have their application re-examined. Passport agents like to see state-issued identification such as a drivers license or state identity card that is at least 2 years old. They will also engage the passport applicant in a little bit of conversation as to why the person is requesting a passport, and whether they fit the typical profile of a first time passport applicant of someone from their age group.

The passport agent will also request your Social Security card and number. It is now mandatory to provide this. Up until January 1, 1988, the Social Security number was requested, but it was not mandatory to provide it. The Treasury Department, through the Internal Revenue Service, had Congress change the law so that a person wanting a passport *must* provide a Social Security number. A list of passport applicants along with their Social Security number is now given to the IRS each year. This is done so that the federal government can have a better idea of who is using Swiss banks. A person's travel record can now be readily accessed, and if you go to Switzerland a little too often, you may find yourself the subject of a tax audit.

When a person applies for a passport at a passport agency, if the agent feels the application is in order, he will return the applicant's identity and birth documents and certify the application. A week or two later the passport will be mailed to the applicant's address. If there are any questions in the passport agent's mind, the agent will retain the application and birth certificate, and return the birth certificate with the passport once it has been verified. When a person applies for a passport at any place other than a passport service office, the birth certificate must be submitted with the application. This is because these applications must be certified later on by a passport agent. In the Appendix to this section, are the addresses and telephone numbers of all passport agencies in the United States.

Chapter 4

Passports and New Identities

Because the passport is the ultimate identity document, those involved in identity changing efforts often desire to obtain one. The Passport Agency is aware of this and has a number of programs in place to detect such applicants, either at the time of application, or later on. First, a person seeking a new identity who wishes to obtain a passport must be aware of a few facts and act very, very carefully.

The new identity seeker should not even attempt to apply for a passport until he has had a chance to completely harden his new identity. This hardening can only come with the passage of sufficient time. A new identity seeker should wait at least 18 months before applying for a passport in the new name. This allows time for a valid Social Security card to be obtained, and also to allow the identity documents obtained for the new identity to have a chance to age themselves.

Careful attention must be paid to the birth certificate. If at all possible, a real birth certificate should be used. It should be a state-issued birth certificate. These, as we have seen, are uniform in appearance, and are more readily accepted by the passport agent. At the same time, you must be careful to avoid certain pitfalls. Do not use

birth certificates from California, which has had statewide cross-referencing since 1978. Always make sure you use the birth record of an infant or child that was born in one state and died in another.

You should never apply for a passport in certain cities. For example, Los Angeles, El Paso, Miami and New York City. As might be expected, those cities have a large number of applications for passports made by illegal aliens. In each of these cities, a certain percentage of passport applications are subjected to in-depth verification, even after the passport has been issued. This verification is not limited to a simple check on the validity of the documents presented, the passport office will also call relatives of the applicant to verify that it is actually the person applying. If you are using the certificate of a deceased infant, you are buying a lot of trouble.

If you are using a fake birth certificate, a county form is best to use. If the application goes through, you will have no problems. However, should you lose your passport while overseas, you could face some real problems if you don't plan ahead. When a person's passport is lost or stolen overseas, usually most of his other identification is stolen as well.

When the victim goes to the U.S. Consulate, he is asked to fill out a form listing where he got his passport along with some personal identifying information. The U.S. Consulate will wire the passport agency that issued his passport and ask them to confirm the details. The first thing the passport agent will do is contact the State Vital Records clerk to obtain confirmation of the person's birth in the United States. Of course, his birth certificate never existed, and at this point, he will face real problems in getting another passport.

You must take these precautions. First, take a photocopy of your passport, your birth certificate, and a photocopy of a piece of identification with you. When you arrive at your overseas destination, place these documents in a secure location for safekeeping. If your passport is stolen you can go to the Consulate with these documents. Copies of these will be faxed to the Passport Agency. They will match up with what was listed on the application, and no further inquiry will be made. The consul will compliment you on your foresight.

Finally, we should examine how a person can avoid having a paper trail of his travels in his passport. If you like to go to nations that the U.S. Government does not like, or you are worried about your frequent trips to certain countries triggering a tax audit, there is a solution. You can leave and return to the United States as often as you like without getting stamps in your passport by U.S. border officials.

The way to do this is to first go to a country where you don't require a passport to enter or return from, such as Canada, and then travel to your final destination from there. For example, if you travel to Switzerland often, you would first travel to Toronto or Montreal. There you would board your flight to Switzerland. When you were ready to return home, you would come back the same way. The Canadians will admit you to Canada as a tourist. From Montreal or Toronto you would fly to your U.S. destination. Upon return to the United States from Canada you will not have to show your passport and you will be asked how long you were in Canada for. No mention or record will exist of your trip to Switzerland.

Appendix to Section IV

Agency Addresses, Telephone Numbers, and Territories

Passport Services and its Agencies are open to the public Monday through Friday except holidays.

Boston Passport Agency
John F. Kennedy Building, Room E123
Government Center
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 223-2946
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Clerks of Court for all New York Counties not listed under Stamford and New York.

Chicago Passport Agency
Kluczynski Federal Building, Room 380
230 South Dearborn St
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-7155
Hours: 8:15-4:15

Territory: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Honolulu Passport Agency
New Federal Building, Room C-106
300 Ala Moana Blvd
PO Box 50185
Honolulu, HI 96850
(808) 546-2130
Hours: 8:00-4:00

Territory: State of Hawaii, Wake Island, Midway Island, Johnston Island, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa.

Houston Passport Agency
One Allen Center
500 Dallas St
Houston, TX 77002
(713) 229-3600
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Los Angeles Passport Agency
Federal Building, Room 13100
11000 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213) 209-7075
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: California (all counties south of and including San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino), and Nevada (only Clark County).

Miami Passport Agency
Federal Office Building, Room 1616
51 SW First St
Miami, FL 33130
(305) 350-4681
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

New Orleans Passport Agency
International Trade Mart, Room 400
2 Canal St
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 589-6161
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama.

New York Passport Agency
International Building, Room 270
Rockefeller Center
630 Fifth Av
New York, NY 10111
(212) 541-7710
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: New York City Boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.

Philadelphia Passport Agency
Federal Building, Room 4426
600 Arch St
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-7480
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

San Francisco Passport Agency
525 Market St, Ste 200
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 974-9941
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: California (all counties north of and including Monterey, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo), Colorado, Nevada (except Clark County), and Utah.

Seattle Passport Agency
Federal Building, Room 992
915 Second Av
Seattle, WA 98174
(206) 442-7945
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.

Stamford Passport Agency
One Landmark Square
Broad and Atlantic Sts
Stamford, CT 06901
(203) 327-9550
Hours: 8:30-4:30

Territory: Connecticut and the Clerks of Court for the New York Counties of Duchess, Madison, Nassau, Ontario, Orange, Oswego, Putnam, Rockland, Seneca, Suffolk, Tioga, Ulster, Wayne, and West Chester; and all post offices in New York State except for those in New York City.

Washington, D.C.
McPherson Building, Room G-62
1425 K St NW
Washington, DC 20524
(202) 783-8170
Hours: 8:15-4:30

Territory: Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, DC.

In life-or-death emergencies only *which necessitate immediate departure, Passport Services duty officer in Washington may be reached* **after hours** by telephoning (202) 634-3600.

Evidence of Identity

THE PASSPORT AGENT IS THE ONLY PERSON WHO CAN DETERMINE THAT THE APPLICANT IS THE PERSON THE APPLICANT CLAIMS TO BE. IMPROPERLY ACCEPTED OR RECORDED IDENTIFICATION MAY CAUSE INCONVENIENCE AND DELAY TO THE APPLICANT IN RECEIVING THE PASSPORT.

Examination of Identity Documents

When examining the identity documents of passport applicants, the Passport Agent should be aware that the identity document is only the starting point in establishing that the applicant is, in fact, the person the applicant claims to be. With today's advanced technology, it is possible to reproduce almost any type of identity document. With this in mind, Agents should be aware of statements made by the applicant, oral as well as written, in order to detect any discrepancies.

Passport Services has found that in a majority of fraud cases, there is some discrepancy or "fraud indicator" which might indicate that the applicant is not the person the applicant claims to be. Passport Agents should be alert to such discrepancies.

The applicant's bearing, mannerisms, speech, total appearance and identity evidence submitted should be consistent. An affidavit of identifying witness submitted by a person whose age and occupation indicate that the person should possess acceptable documents of identification should be a warning that the applicant may be an impostor. If the applicant is not a resident of the locale in which the application acceptance office is located, the Passport Agent should be stricter with regard to the evidence of identity.

Caution should be exercised when applicants appear to be nervous when asked routine questions regarding the nature of their occupation, the name of their employer, or other questions which normally can be answered instantaneously. The manner in which an applicant signs the application and photos should also be noted. A signature should normally be written in a smooth, quick style. Any hesitancy or a studied method of signing should be noted. If a person alleging birth and continued residence in the United States fails to speak English fluently or speaks with a foreign accent, this fact should also be noted.

Agents should remember that these indicators do not necessarily mean that the applicant is not the person the applicant claims to be. In certain instances there may be a logical explanation for discrepancies. However, the presence of one or more warning indicators or other suspicious factors may, in fact, indicate that the applicant is an impostor. Consequently, whenever a Passport Agent detects such a discrepancy or is, for other reasons, not totally satisfied with evidence of an applicant's identity, the Agent should attach an explanatory note to the application.

Who Must Submit Identification

As stated in Section 51.28 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any official receiving an application for a passport or any passport issuing office may require additional evidence of identity as may be deemed "necessary."

All applicants who must appear in person before the Agent *and* execute the application must be properly identified by one of the methods of identification explained below.

Methods of Identification

The applicant must be identified to the Passport Agent by documentary evidence whenever possible. Only in unusual cases, it may be necessary to identify the applicant in special ways because of the applicant's inability to present documentary evidence. The inability to present documentary evidence is unusual in itself.

The Passport Agent can use the following methods to identify the applicant:

- documentary evidence,
- personally known to Agent,
- affidavit of identifying witness, or
- personal discussion.

Documentary Evidence

To be acceptable, the document(s) of identity must readily identify the applicant. Acceptable identification must bear both the signature *and* the photograph or physical description of the applicant. If a normally acceptable document of identity was issued so long ago that it no longer readily identifies the applicant, the Agent must request additional, more recent identification. Documents which have been altered or changed in any way or which have been mutilated may not be accepted.

CAUTION: BIRTH OR BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATES DO NOT CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

A U.S. passport, a Naturalization Certificate, a Certificate of Citizenship, the service identification card of an officer holding a regular commission (in the U.S. Armed Forces,

the U.S. Public Health Service, or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and an Air Crew Member Certificate are the only documents of citizenship which may also serve as documents of identity.

Primary Documents of Identity. The following documents are generally acceptable if they readily identify the applicant:

- U.S. passport,
- Naturalization Certificate,
- Certificate of Citizenship,
- Government identification card (Federal, State, municipal),
- valid driver's license (not temporary or learner's permit),
- valid aircraft pilot's license issued by the Department of Transportation, FAA, or
- official military identification card.

Documents Acceptable With Discretion. The following documents may be accepted by the Agent if they are known to be reliable and valid in the Agent's area of the country, and if they meet the requirements for acceptable documentary evidence stated above:

- business or industrial identification card or pass, or
- school or college identification card.

Documents Which Are Not Acceptable. The following documents are not acceptable by themselves as evidence of identity although they may be of value as supportive evidence in making a determination with regard to the identity of an applicant:

- Selective Service System (draft) card,
- voter registration card,
- Medicare card,
- Social Security card,
- learner's or temporary driver's permit,
- credit card of any type,
- membership card in local social organization or club,
- any temporary identity card or document, or
- expired document (other than expired U.S. passport).

Note: Birth or baptismal certificates and altered or mutilated documents may also be of value in making a determination regarding an applicant's identity, although they are not acceptable by themselves.

Personally Known to Agent

If the applicant lacks primary documents of identity and is personally known to the Passport Agent, the Agent must note this fact in the identification block of the DSP-11. To identify an applicant by this method, the Agent should have a thorough knowledge of the applicant's identity and must know the applicant for more than 2 years.

Affidavit of Identifying Witness

An applicant who is unable to present acceptable documentary identification may present an identifying witness. To be acceptable, the witness must be either a citizen or a permanent resident alien of the United States. The witness must be able to present acceptable identification and to certify that he/she has known the applicant for at least 2 years. The witness must be present with the applicant and complete and execute an affidavit before the same Agent who executes the application.

The affidavit shall show that the witness resides at a specific address, that the witness knows or has reason to believe the applicant is a citizen of the United States, the basis of the witness's knowledge concerning the applicant, and that the information set forth in the affidavit is true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

The Agent must execute the affidavit and note the method or document(s) of identification submitted by the witness on the affidavit. Form DSP-71, "Affidavit of Identifying Witness," may be used for this purpose. Refer to the exhibit on page 25 for guidelines in preparing this form. The agent may not accept a witness who has received or expects to receive a fee for service in connection with executing the application or obtaining the passport.

> **Caution:** An "Affidavit of Identifying Witness" should not be considered as a complete substitute for acceptable identification. The applicant must submit all inadequate or unacceptable identification documents for examination and recording, even though the applicant may present an identifying witness. Extreme care should be taken with applicants whose age and occupation would indicate that they should have acceptable documentary identification evidence; the absence of such identification evidence may indicate fraud. If an identifying witness presents newly issued identification evidence, such as a driver's license or even a passport, the application should be examined carefully for the possibility of fraud.

Personal Discussion

In rare cases—almost exclusively involving elderly applicants—the Agent may establish identification through personal discussion when the applicant cannot present either acceptable documents of identity or an acceptable identifying witness. The Agent should make a judgment concerning the applicant's identity based upon the totality of information and evidence obtainable. In such cases, the Agent's personal knowledge of the area, information in the telephone directory, identifying witnesses who otherwise may not be acceptable by themselves, and accumulation of letters or documents should be given consideration when identifying elderly applicants.

Review of Evidence

If the applicant is the person the applicant claims to be, the statements on the application will be consistent with the identification evidence submitted. In reviewing the evidence of identity, the Agent must examine the documents closely to determine that:

- no alterations or changes have been made on the documents,

- the documents show no indication of fraudulent preparation,
- the documents readily identify the applicant, and
- the signatures on the documents agree with the signatures on the application and photographs.

Notation of Identification Evidence

The Agent must properly record, in the "Identifying Document Submitted" block on the application, the method or document(s) by which the applicant is identified.

Documentary Evidence

If documentary evidence is presented, the Agent must record sufficient information to identify the examined document(s). The Agent must note the type of document, the place of issue or name of business/organization, the serial number, and the date of issue and/or expiration if shown. Standard abbreviations may be used, such as "D.L." for driver's license, "Univ." for University, "N.Y." for New York, etc.

The Agent should also record the name appearing on the identification document if it differs from the name on the citizenship evidence, or in the case of a married, divorced, or widowed woman who uses her maiden or previous married surname. (Refer to Chapter 4.)

Personally Known

If the applicant is personally known to the Agent, the Agent must write the words "personally known" in the identification block.

Caution: The Agent accepting the application should be certain that the applicant is really personally known to the Agent before writing "personally known," because of the possibility of fraud.

Affidavit of Identifying Witness

If identification is established by an affidavit of identifying witness, the Agent must attach the affidavit to the application. The Agent must record on the DSP-11 the inadequate or unacceptable documentation submitted by the applicant, or that the applicant did not submit any documentation.

Personal Discussion

The Agent **must** attach a note to the application concerning the details of the discussion, what identity documents were presented, and whether identity was established to the Agent's satisfaction.

Minor Child as Applicant

If a parent is executing the application on behalf of a minor, the Agent shall record the identification of the parent on the application.

A minor child executing his/her own application also must be identified. The parent may sign his/her own name and relationship to the minor in the identification block of the application. The Agent shall then examine the parent's identification and record it in the identification block.

Other persons accompanying a minor for the purpose of identification shall be required to complete and execute Form DSP-71.

Form DSP-71, "Affidavit of Identifying Witness"

An "Affidavit of Identifying Witness" shall be submitted with an application for a passport if the applicant is unable to present acceptable documents of identity and is not personally known to the Passport Agent.

The identifying witness must be either a citizen or a permanent resident alien of the United States and must have known the applicant for *at least* 2 years. The witness must be identified to the satisfaction of the Passport Agent in accordance with established identification requirements.

Refer to this chapter for identification requirements and procedures.

① *Required Information*

The witness is required to complete all spaces on the form, and all entries must be legible. Be certain that the witness's complete address has been provided.

② *Previous Passport*

If the witness has ever been issued a U.S. passport, information regarding the passport must be given as completely as possible.

③ *Signature of Witness*

The witness must sign the affidavit in the presence of the Passport Agent at the time of execution of the passport application.

④ *Identification of Witness*

If not personally known to the Passport Agent, the witness must submit acceptable documents of identity. The Agent must take the same precautions when examining the identification of a witness as when examining the identification of an applicant. The witness's signature on the affidavit must be compared to the signature on the identity document. The Agent must examine the document closely to determine that it identifies the witness and that it shows no signs of fraudulent preparation. The Agent must note the identity document or method in full on the Form DSP-71, in accordance with the identification procedures indicated above.

Recommended Reading

NEW I.D. IN AMERICA, *by Anonymous.* Paladin Press, PO Box 1307, Boulder, CO 80306.

THE PAPER TRIP I & II, *by Barry Reid.* Eden Press, PO Box 8410, Fountain Valley, CA 92728.

HOW TO DISAPPEAR COMPLETELY AND NEVER BE FOUND, *by Doug Richmond.* Loompanics Unlimited, PO Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98368.

THE REAL WORLD OF ALTERNATE I.D. ACQUISITION, *by D.P. Rochelle.* Paladin Press.

HOW TO USE MAIL DROPS FOR PRIVACY AND PROFIT, *by Jack Luger.* Loompanics Unlimited.

DIRECTORY OF U.S. MAIL DROPS, *Compiled by Michael Hoy.* Loompanics Unlimited.

FRAUDULENT CREDENTIALS, *U.S. House of Representatives Report.* Loompanics Unlimited.

HANDBOOK OF VITAL RECORDS INFORMATION FOR ATTORNEYS AND WELFARE WORKERS. Loompanics Unlimited.

CREDIT: THE CUTTING EDGE, *by Scott French.* Paladin Press.

CONSULAR ANTI-FRAUD HANDBOOK, *U.S. Department of State.* Paladin Press.

PASSPORT AGENT'S MANUAL, *U.S. Department of State.* Loompanics Unlimited.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE FRAUD, *U.S. Inspector General.* Loompanics Unlimited.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER FRAUD, *Office of Inspector General.* Eden Press.

BEAR'S GUIDE TO EARNING NON-TRADITIONAL COLLEGE DEGREES, *by John Bear.* Ten Speed Press, PO Box 7123, Berkeley, CA 94707.

COMPARITIVE DATA: STATE AND PROVINCIAL LICENSING SYSTEMS, *U.S. Department of Transportation.* Loompanics Unlimited.

DRIVERS LICENSE APPLICANT IDENTIFICATION, *U.S. Department of Transportation.* Loompanics Unlimited.

VANISH!, *by Johnny Yount.* Paladin Press.

HOW TO STEAL A JOB, *by Bill Connors.* Morrison Peterson Publishing, PO Box 25130, Honolulu, HI 96825.

I.D. CHECKING GUIDE. Drivers License Guide Co., PO Box 5305, Redwood City, CA 94063.

DOCUMENT PREPARATION, *by C.W.L.* The Technology Group, PO Box 93124, Pasadena, CA 91109.

I.D. BY MAIL, *by Barry Reid.* Eden Press.

HOW INTELLIGENCE AGENTS CHANGE THEIR FINGERPRINTS, *by William Wilson.* Alpha Publications, PO Box 92, Sharon Center, OH 44274.

REBORN IN CANADA, Expanded Second Edition, *by Trent Sands.* Loompanics Unlimited.

REBORN IN THE USA, Expanded Second Edition, *by Trent Sands.* Loompanics Unlimited.

YOU WILL ALSO WANT TO READ:

❑ **61138 SCRAM, Relocating Under A New Identity,** ***by James S. Martin, Attorney at Law.*** Have you ever watched a ship go to sea and wished you were on it, leaving your problems behind? You're not alone. Many people would love to make a fresh start, in a new town, under a new name. But how? This book will answer all your questions about relocating under a new identity. Covers: Divorce; Bankruptcy; I.D.; Insurance; Travel; Your Chances for Success; And Much More! ***Scram*** includes ten real-life case histories that show the problems and opportunities for identity-changers. ***1993, 5½ x 8½, 83 pp, soft cover.*** **$12.00.**

❑ **61114 REBORN IN CANADA, Personal Privacy Through A New Identity, Second Edition,** ***by Trent Sands.*** A complete guide to building a new identity in Canada from the ground up. Covers birth certificates, drivers license, social insurance card, passport, credit cards, and much more. Learn how to thoroughly document your new identity without revealing any information about your former life. ***1991, 5½ x 8½, 83 pp, illustrated, soft cover.*** **$12.00.**

❑ **61115 REBORN IN THE U.S.A., Personal Privacy Through A New Identity, Second Edition,** ***by Trent Sands.*** A complete guide to building a new identity in the United States from the ground up. Covers birth certificates, Social Security card, drivers license, passport, credit cards, and much more. Learn how to thoroughly document your new identity without revealing any information about your former life. ***1991, 5½ x 8½, 121 pp, soft cover.*** **$14.95.**

❑ **61111 COUNTERFEIT I.D. MADE EASY,** ***by Jack Luger.*** A complete guide to making your own ID! Using common tools and readily-available materials, you can make photo ID cards, drivers licenses, birth certificates, and much more. Includes illustrations of forgery techniques and tips on using the ID you create. There's no secret to making great looking ID — not with ***Counterfeit I.D. Made Easy! 1990, 5½ x 8½, 131 pp, illustrated, soft cover.*** **$14.95.**

❑ **61116 THE HEAVY DUTY NEW IDENTITY,** ***by John Q. Newman.*** Learn what it's really like living under a new identity. In this hard-hitting book, you'll meet undercover cops, federal witnesses and fugitives from the law who've tried living the lie of an assumed identity. Newman provides a detailed program for establishing a new identity that will not fail. When there is no other choice — when your life depends on it — get ***The Heavy Duty New Identity. 1990, 5½ x 8½, 69 pp, soft cover.*** **$10.95.**

And much, much more. **We offer the very finest in controversial and unusual books — a complete catalog is sent** ***FREE with every book order. If you would like to order the catalog separately, please see our ad on the next page.***

• • • •

"Yes, there are book about the skills of apocalypse —spying, surveillance, fraud, wiretapping, smuggling, self-defense, lockpicking, gunmanship, eavesdropping, car chasing, civil warfare, surviving jail, and dropping out of sight. Apparently writing books is the way mercenaries bring in spare cash between wars. The books are useful, and it's good the information is freely available (and they definitely inspire interesting dreams), but their advice should be taken with a salt shaker or two and all your wits. A few of these volumes are truly scary. Loompanics is the best of the Libertarian suppliers who carry them. Though full of 'you'll-wish-you'd-read-these-when-it's-too-late' rhetoric, their catalog is genuinely informative."

— The Next Whole Earth Catalog

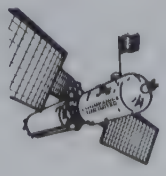
THE BEST BOOK CATALOG IN THE WORLD!!!

We offer hard-to-find books on the world's most unusual subjects. Here are a few of the topics covered IN-DEPTH in our exciting new catalog:

- *Hiding/Concealment of physical objects! A complete section of the best books ever written on hiding things.*
- *Fake ID/Alternate Identities! The most comprehensive selection of books on this little-known subject ever offered for sale! You have to see it to believe it!*
- *Investigative/Undercover methods and techniques! Professional secrets known only to a few, now revealed to you to use! Actual police manuals on shadowing and surveillance!*
- *And much, much more, including Locks and Lockpicking, Self-Defense, Intelligence Increase, Life Extension, Money-Making Opportunities, Human Oddities, Exotic Weapons, Sex, Drugs, Anarchism, and more!*

Our book catalog is 280 pages, 8½ x 11, packed with over 800 of the most controversial and unusual books ever printed! You can order every book listed! Periodic supplements keep you posted on the LATEST titles available!!! Our catalog is $5.00, including shipping and handling.

Our book catalog is truly THE BEST BOOK CATALOG IN THE WORLD! Order yours today. You will be very pleased, we know.



LOOMPANICS UNLIMITED
PO BOX 1197
PORT TOWNSEND, WA 98368
USA
Now accepting Visa and MasterCard. 206-385-2033

You know who you are. Your friends and family know who you are. But thousands of people you deal with in government and business know you only from a document. If you alter your documents, you can evade taxes, regulation and supervision. You can also reap a wide spectrum of benefits and privileges that are bestowed on those people the system likes.

This book provides a detailed examination of the most important documents for establishing identity: birth certificates, social security cards, drivers licenses and passports. It shows how each document is generated and used, and explains the strengths and weaknesses of the agencies issuing them. Some of the information may surprise you. For example:

- Did you know that your driving record — which is available to anyone — contains a detailed medical history?
- Did you know there is an easy and legal way around the requirement for a Social Security number as proof of your eligibility to work in the U.S.?
- Do you know the one document almost all bureaucrats will accept in place of a birth certificate?
- Did you know that the State Department shares information about your foreign travels with the IRS? Yet there's one way to travel throughout the world without passport agents knowing a thing about it.

This book contains the most detailed examination of basic identity documents ever made available to the public. It is an essential reference for anyone concerned with their official identity and how it is maintained and manipulated.

ISBN 1-55950-071-9